Transportation.

RICAN TRANSPORTA-
COMPANY.—Incorporated
of the State of New York.
APITAL, ... $500,000.
Principal Office,
Buffalo, New York.
JAMES C. EVANS, Sec'y and Treasurer.
ing of navigation, this Company will be pre-
their Property, Receiving, Forwarding, from Erie
Albany and Troy to any of the Western cities,
Canada, Provinces, etc., from any of the Lake
Buffalo, which we guarantee shall be as low
by any other responsible line, at the same
which bills of lading for all property when de-
company have a line of
STEAMER PROPELLERS,
, Chicago, touching en route at
Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan,
Transfers and warehouse accommo-
Insurance, and shipping of all arti-
to their care, which will be well and faithfully
ed, which will give his personal attention to the
ion and dispatch of claims and damages.
company have a large number of
L BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL,
to establish a line of Steam Canal Boats also,
ared in representing to our numerous custom-
y and Chicago.
R DESPATCH AND AT LESS RATES
ers have been given. We, therefore, and
business to the above points, solicit a
of your favors.
Office on Market street, between Washington
streets, Chicago, Ill.
THAS. E. CHASE, Agent.

LINGWOOD LINE.—

Forwarding of the shipping of Barley
Corn, by the new and large
steamers, having largely increased our
by the Passengers will find this line as follows:
Chief, Buchanan,
TAIN CITY, Capt. FRE-
RTINGAM, Capt. WILKINS.
EY KNIGHT, Capt. CHAMBERLAIN,
from the foot of Lasalle street, South Side,
Capt. J. & CO.'s wharf, on Tuesday, Thursday and
ock, touching at all the ports on the
of Lake Michigan, as far north as Two Rivers,
Bay.
Bills of Lading given from Chicago and ports on
Lake Michigan, to Buffalo, N. Y., and all the principal points in the Eastern and
and Canada.
Connection with
orthern Railway of Canada,
and at Toronto with
THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,
Montreal, Portland and Boston, and
STEAMERS ron NIAGARA FALLS,
Cape Vincent; and at Ogdensburgh with the
Railroad for Boston and the Eastern States,
Vermont Central from Ogdensburgh and
Line is unequalled for regularity and dispatch
sons and Freight between the Western and East-
Through Bills of Lading issued.
Freight or Passage, apply to
A. H. SCHUDER & CO., Agents,
Foot of Lasalle st., Chicago, Ill.

D OSWEGO LINE

nsportation Company,
(Established in 1852.)
ine and other property forwarded to and from the
Oswego, Canal, Hudson River, and the Lakes
RER AND CHEAPER
than by any other water communication.
Office on the Canal at ALBANY on your
and BANK Owego, F. B. DANE & CO., New
and BANK Oswego, F. B. DANE & CO.
ALBERT LEE, General Western Agent, Chicago.
Steamer "Oswego Line," in connection
Diamond Line" of Vessels on the Lake, will sail
Wednesday and Saturday, after leaving Buffalo
Railroad Pier, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Through Bills of Lading given by F. B. DANE, W. H. JENNISON,
Agent, Oswego.
HOMPSON, 100 Broad street,
ROSS, 76 Pier,
SUSMAN & CO., Milwaukie,
SAM. PECK & CO., Chicago.

AM TO IRELAND, ENG-
and Scotland for $30.
THE ATLANTIC
MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
w York and Galway Line.
ish and powerful Iron Steamer
ADELAIDE,
Capt. McMASTER,
sail from York, on Thursday, July 21st,
at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails,
for PASSAGE (First Class $30; Second Class
Apply for Tickets to the principal Cities
ain lines of railway in Great Britain, and to
Canada and the United States, with whom we
and
Cabin passage to St. Johns.....$20.00
Steerage passage to St. Johns.....10.00
passage tickets, either to or from any part of Great
For further information apply at the Company's
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.
In Dearborn street

Y & WELL SNOW,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 112 Dearborn st., Chicago.
In receipt of frequent consignments from Eastern
and solicit the attention of the trade and consumers
to this market, I am able to offer GREAT BAR-
to cash buyers of Groceries in
Large or Small Quantities,
as well as those buying for their own use will find
advantage to examine my stock and prices.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
SEWELL SNOW.

CHIGAN MILLS.—STATE
STREET.
manufacturing, and are ready to sell at satisfac-
Mill.
E FAMILY FLOUR,
EXTRA BOLTED MEAL,
FEED, SHORTS AND MILL PRODUCTS,
most all articles sold, and deliver goods to any part
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

ORTGAGE SALE.—Default
having been made in the payment of four several
secured by Alfred J. Wells, of the county of
J. Marshall Paul, dated August 16th, A. D., 1857,
to the mortgage to the undersigned, which mort-
re recorded and twenty-five dollars, which notes were
in a warranty deed of even date therewith, executed
and Alfred P. Wells and S. Elizabeth his wife,
ange, to the undersigned, Marshall Paul, which deed
dated the said 16th day of August, A. D.,
which it was stipulated that if default should be
payment of said notes or either of them on the days
every wherein the same should become due and pay-
default has been suffered to be made in the
and the option of the said Marshall Paul, the
of the said notes, and to said mortgage, become immedi-
and payable.
Wherefore, I, the said mortgagee and notes have been by
Marshall Paul duly assigned, as follows, all over to
undersigned, as is therefore hereby authorized by
a power of sale in said mortgage contained, the
and payment of the said mortgage, and of the
the fifteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the
the front door of the north front door of the Court
to the city of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, pro-
all public sale or vendue, at the highest bidder for
premises described in said mortgage, and thereby
and mortgaged, to wit: Lot number one
(1) in Wells' subdivision of lot number four (4) in
Addition to Chicago, in Section 9 and 10
ship 39 north of the range 14 east of the third
not bounded thereby, (2) the north west quarter of
of the north west quarter of the north east quarter of
(29) in township thirty-nine (39) north of
fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian,
the right and equity of redemption of the said
Alfred P. Wells, of, in and to the premises
said sale. Said mortgage is recorded in the Re-
Cook County, Illinois, in book No. 35 of mortgages
and the assignment thereof in book 178 of Deeds,
ELISABETH WILSON,
SIDNEY PAUL, Assignees.
Agents.
ays, Tarr & King, Attorneys for Assignees.
of June 30, 1859. Jy16 4w

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, the 25th
of July instead, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the same place.
ELISABETH WILSON,
SIDNEY PAUL.
dated July 15th, 1859. Jy16 25w 2t

RUSTEE'S SALE.—Public No-
tice is hereby given that I, Robert Hervey, Trustee
hereinafter named, executed by the said Wm. H.
on the eighth day of May, A.D. 1856, by Asa Vail and
recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook
Illinois, in Book of Deeds
the undersigned hereby offers for sale, at public
to the highest bidder, will or cause of default in the pay-
of certain promissory note mentioned in said deed of trust
the request of the legal holder of said note and in pur-
suance of the said deed of trust, I will sell at public auction
the highest bidder for cash, the following described property
conveyed in said deed of trust, to wit:
Lot [illegible] in Block [illegible] in Canal Trustees' subdivision of
the south fractional quarter of section [illegible], township thirty-nine (39)
north of range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, in Cook
County, Illinois.
Said sale will be made at the north front door of the Court House, in the
city of Chicago, on Saturday, July 23d, 1859, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.
ROBERT HERVEY, Trustee as aforesaid.
Jy16 18t

OMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—
Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested
the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Com-
Court of the City of Chicago, to assess the sum of
one thousand three hundred dollars, on the property
in the South Division, by him deemed benefited by
the Widening of Madison street from Fourth street to
Division, by him deemed benefited by paving Wells
from Division street to Madison street, in accord-
ance with the ordinance passed in Common Council, July
1859, that we will meet on the premises on the [illegible]
day of July inst., at [illegible] o'clock A. M.
for the purpose of making said assessment.
O. M. GRAY,
P. A. BRAGG, } Comr's.
D. W. THOMAS,
Chicago, July 14, 1859. Jy16-3t

OMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—
Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested
the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Com-
Court of the city of Chicago, to assess the sum of
and two thousand dollars upon the real estate in the
South Division, by him deemed benefited by the opening
Twenty-second street from Michigan avenue to the
Division, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose
of making said Assessment.
O. M. GRAY,
P. A. BRAGG, } Special Assessments and Commissioners.
D. W. THOMAS,
Chicago, July 16, 1859. Jy16-3t

OMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested,
the undersigned, appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago, to assess the sum of
hundred and fifty dollars upon the property in the South Division, by him deemed benefited by the opening of Twenty-second street from Michigan avenue to the Lake, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of making said Assessment.
O. M. GRAY,
P. A. BRAGG, } Comr's.
D. W. THOMAS,
Chicago, July 16, 1859. Jy16-3t

OMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—
Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested
the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Com-
Court of the city of Chicago, to assess the sum of
and two thousand dollars upon the real estate in the
South Division, by him deemed benefited by the opening
Twenty-second street from Michigan avenue to the Lake, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of
making said Assessment.
O. M. GRAY,
P. A. BRAGG, } Comr's.
D. W. THOMAS,
Chicago, July 16, 1859. Jy16-3t

FFICE SUPT. OF PUBLIC
WORKS, Chicago, July 16, 1859.
Sealed bids will be received at this office, until Monday, July
18th at 2 o'clock, P. M., for grading Division street
Dearborn street, from Division street to the North Branch
Chicago River.
Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the work.
Bidders to be entitled to City Check, and marked "Bid for
grading of Division street and Clybourne Avenue."
C. CLEVELAND, Supt.

FFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC
Works, City of Chicago, July 16, 1859.
Sealed bids will be received at this office, until Monday, July 18th,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the construction of sidewalks on the
north side of Kinzie street from Kinzie street bridge to the West
line of Lasalle street, and on the south side of Kinzie street from
Lasalle street to the West line of Canal street.
Bidders to be entitled to City Check, and marked "Bid for construction of
Kinzie street sidewalks," and addressed to City Clerk.
C. CLEVELAND, Supt.

FFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC
Works, City of Chicago, July 16, 1859.
Sealed bids will be received at this office, until Monday, July 18th,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the construction of sidewalks on the
north side of Randolph avenue and the northern end of
Dearborn avenue, and the south side of Randolph street from
Dearborn avenue to the West line of Canal street.
Bidders to be entitled to City Check, and marked "Bid for construction of
Randolph street sidewalks," and addressed to City Clerk.
C. CLEVELAND, Supt.

TEWART'S COOKING STOVE
DEPOT, 43 RANDOLPH.—The subscribers are agents for
Stewart, have on hand a large assortment of the
Cooking Stoves, which they will sell at wholesale
between Buffalo and Albany, and a good asso
Stoves, Hollow Ware, &c., at the lowest
Jy16 1y

NGLISH LINSEED OIL.—1000
gallons Boiled English Linseed Oil, in store and for sale by
ROCKEL, PHILLIPS & CO.,
Jy16 2w 25 South Water street.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1859. NUMBER 14.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

THE NEWS BY THE WESER AND BORUSSIA.

The steamships Weser and Borussia, which reached New York on Saturday, put us in possession of several items of interest in the war in Italy. The most important of these are—the agreement of the Germah Diet to the proposition of Prussia to place a corps of observation on the Rhine; the retreat of the Austrians across the Mincio and their concentration around Verona, the northeast corner of the quadrangle; the manœuvre of Garibaldi to close the valley of the Adige and cut off the Austrian communication with the Tyrol; a circular from the Pope and his Cardinals, expressing confidence in the Emperor of the French; a notification on the part of Prussia that her recent war preparations need not give uneasiness to France; and finally, the statement that another army division has moved from Lyons to reinforce the French in Italy, and that a vast quantity of projectiles had moved in the same direction, probably destined for the reduction of Mantua, Peschiera and Verona.

Burning City Securities.

We mentioned the other day that there was a movement on foot to have Wentworth indicted for destroying $96,000 of city bonds. The item made the long individual flounder through a reply a column in length—quite reversing the order of things in Jackson Hall, where the office rule is never to make a direct reply to anything, but to parro the old falsehoods to the end of the chapter. In his efforts to extricate himself in the eyes of the community from a plain criminal charge, to wit, destroying $96,000 of city bonds issued by the Council and placed in the exclusive keeping of the Comptroller—facts too notorious to be disputed—he makes his chief argument on the following assumption:

"If Mayor Wentworth is indictable for not issuing the $96,000 bonds, Mayor Haines is certainly indictable for not issuing a great power, he had the right to do so, and when he now claims there was a necessity he should have done so. So much for the criminality of the thing."

Now it happens that Mayor Haines *never had* the right to go so. Bonds cannot be issued or sold until the Common Council orders the Mayor and Comptroller to issue them. The Council gave Mayor Haines no such authority during his first term. But on the 19th May 1856, they did order the issue of $100,000 of bonds, and thereupon Wentworth sued out an injunction to restrain their sale! Wentworth illegally destroyed the means provided by the legislature of the city to meet the public liabilities. Haines did nothing of the sort. Wentworth alone is guilty, and if not indictable, is he not at least liable in damages for the amount of pecuniary injury he has inflicted upon the city by his high handed and unlawful act? He had no more legal right to burn those securities than he had to fire the Court House. "So much for the criminality of the thing."

We understand that immediately on putting the article referred to into the hands of his compositors, Wentworth left town on an eastward train. He will not be seen in these parts again until he thinks the movement for his prosecution has been lost sight of.

The Boston Trade Sales.

The New England trade sale was continued on Thursday with great success. The business of the day was chiefly in domestic dry goods. The quantity disposed of was larger than ever before, while the sales ranged from a few hundred dollars each to those quiet and beautiful groves upon the shore of our lake, is truly refreshing. Here, surrounded by the sylvan oaks and within a hundred rods of the lake, is the Female College, in a village which is perhaps worthy of notice for its moral and literary influences; and, with its healthfulness of situation, quiet and beautiful seclusion, and energy of management, it certainly offers inducements to the public patronage unsurpassed in the West, if indeed it is in the whole country.

E

An Insane Woman Hangs Herself—Being Cut Down and Resuscitated, She is Restored to Reason.

[From the Cleveland Democrat.]

We are privately informed of a somewhat remarkable occurrence which took place in Sandusky, on Friday last. We give it without mentioning names, as the fact is the wife of a gentleman of good standing in Sandusky. For some time past the woman to whom we refer, had given unmistakable evidence of being deranged in her mental organization. She manifested the wakefulness of her friends, and taking the valuable to a bed, she proceeded to one of the outhouses and suspended herself by the neck. Fortunately, about that time the house, had occasion, immediately after to visit the out-house, and found her in the condition described. She seemed struggling, in the last agonies of strangulation. He caught her around the body, and lifting her up, cried loudly for assistance. The door having closed to, although the cries were heard, it was some time before the people about the house could discover from whence the sounds proceeded. The woman was at length cut down, and conveyed into the house, when restoratives was at once summoned. Bleeding was resorted to, and after losing a large quantity of blood, the unfortunate lady at length regained consciousness, which fact we are rejoiced to her, though she had no idea of what had so nearly resulted in a tragedy. Her friends prudently refrained from enlightening her on the subject, and she still believes she has recovered from a severe fit. If her recovery from insanity is permanent, and her physician I am told has good reason to think he is, her friends will have no cause to regret the act.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Reflections of the Quadrangle—Movements of Kossuth.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

LONDON, July 2, 1859.

The French are crossing the Mincio at leisure, no Austrian stands in their way, and the head quarters of the Emperor are already at Vallegio. A look at the map will show you that the Austrians have thus given up their line of railway communication between Mantua and Verona, and most probably have withdrawn to the Adige. From an amateur just returned from the Austrian army, I hear that the fortifications of Verona are not complete, and that the last battle was fought to give the engineers a respite of a fortnight for the completion of the earthworks. As to Peschiera, it cannot stand a siege of more than a fortnight.

Thus the famous quadrilateral may soon be reduced to two points, without any communication between them—Verona and Mantua—since even the Austrians admit that Legnano is not fit to resist any angular attack. The return of the Emperor Francis Joseph is explained by the threatening aspect of the Provinces, and even of Vienna. The Cabinet of Berlin, and that of St. James continue to advise a complete change of administration, especially in Hungary; Still, the Emperor of Austria, stubborn and ill-natured, clings to his centralizing, Ultramontane policy, to his Minister, Buch; to his aid-de-champ, Grunne, and to his confessor and late tutor, Cardinal Rauscher.

Kossuth arrived at Genoa on the 22d, and went on the 23d to Turin. The Italians greeted him everywhere most enthusiastically, since they regard his presence as a new pledge that Napoleon does not wish to interfere with their liberties. He had a long interview with Cavour on the day of the battle, and left the capital on the following day to see the King of Sardinia and the Emperor Napoleon. The question of the invasion of Hungary may therefore be settled within the next week. It seems that the necessity of carrying the war into Hungary in order to force Austria into peace, is already felt at headquarters, especially since Prussia's movements have assumed a more determined character, and give hope to Austria that if she will only hold out for awhile, all Germany will rush to her rescue. Napoleon is preparing for that eventuality too, certain that should Prussia finally enter into the war, all France would rise at his word. A German invasion is just the thing which would give stability to the new Dynasty.

The Austrian papers complain that the battle of Solferino was won in defiance of the principles of strategy, the French army having changed their front during the battle; but the public laugh at such excuses, and now perceive that Austria does not perceive to be a great power, since she is unable to back her great pretensions. As to the spirit of her leaders, I subjoin here a translation of Gen. Urbani's proclamation at Verona on the 22d June, as it appeared in the semi-official *Ost Deutsche Post* of Vienna, of June 28:

"The state of siege of the fortress of Verona declared on the 30th of April, and the subsequent proclamations have not been observed according to their importance. I declare, therefore, to all the inhabitants of the territory of the fortress intrusted to me by his Majesty, the Emperor Francis Joseph, that I shall see the laws of the state of seige most severely observed by everybody. I do not know any distinction of person. I will punish the deed *or the intention*. In order that the inhabitants may know with whom they have to deal, I declare that everybody may treat me as an honest Austrian, and *that I do not trust any of them!*"

The Papal Government and its Subjects.

[Correspondence of the London Post.]

ROME, June 25, 1859.—The sanguinary ferocity displayed by the so-called Swiss regiment in the Papal service, which stormed the revolting city of Perugia on the 20th inst., slaying, burning and plundering as if in an enemy's country, has already produced such an impression in the other revolted provinces, that many cities and towns, seeing no hope of support from either the French or the Piedmontese, after the explicit declaration of those two sovereigns, and despairing of maintaining a separate independence, have sent in their acts of submission to the Supreme Pontiff.

The inhabitants of Perugia having been twice, but fruitlessly, summoned to return to their allegiance by the Pope's Envoy, the Advocate Lattanzi, himself a native of Perugia, the columns under Col. Schmidt advanced to the assault. The force consisted of two battalions of the Swiss regiment, 1,200 strong, 500 Roman infantry, two pieces of artillery, and a company of gendarmes, who were placed in ambush on the road to Florence. The attack was made at three of the gates, and one of them was speedily burst open by a cannon shot, affording a passage for the entrance of the troops.

An obstinate, though an irregular defence was made, and the citizens retreated, fighting with inferior arms and ammunition, to the Palazzo Communale, situated in the middle of the Corso, nearly a mile from the original point of attack, where the conflict soon came to an end; but not the vengeful fury of the soldiery, who burst into the houses whence they had been fired on, and committed the most dreadful excesses.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

LONDON, July 1, 1859.

I expressed a very strong opinion some time since, that the King of Piedmont would not be allowed to increase his territory by becoming to the Pope, and the very ambiguous conduct of Cavour in not accepting, yet not refusing—not incorporating the revolted cities, yet sending royal commissioners, contrasted with the autograph letter from the French Emperor to the Pope guaranteeing his temporal dominions, shows clearly that Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel are of one mind, and the Imperial liberator of another. Justly or unjustly, the massacre at Perugia is said to have been in these sort of heir measures. Perugia, say the Milanese, has given the flower of her youth to fight the war of Italian Independence in the Lombardo plains at the instigation of Piedmont. The French Emperor, in his proclamation, calls on *the Italians* to organize themselves—to rally round the Sardinian standard. The Perugians have done this; the temporal authority of the Pope is as hateful to the Italians as the Austrian yoke; the logical result of the expulsion of the Austrians is the downfall of that temporal dominion; and will France and Piedmont permit a gang of hired cut-throats to murder the Perugians left thus defenceless by the absence of their bravest ones? It cannot be! Let most feel that it can and will be, and hence no bitter feeling that exists. Of course the hatred against the Swiss is boundless, but then in Italy a Swiss means a mercenary ruffian, who would murder his own father for gold, so these acts do not excite surprise; but the fact that a cord from Piedmont or from France could have stayed the bloody hand, and that they have not stopped, has created a public sentiment which nothing but redress to Perugia will efface.

Destruction of an Austrian Steamboat and Two Hundred Men.

The following is an extract from the letter of *The Daily Advertiser* of special interest:

"The day before yesterday one of the Austrian steamboats which ran on the Lake of Garda had a special excursion opposite Desenzano, the object of reconnoitering Garibaldi's forces at Sale. As after the action of Virle it was thought prudent to strengthen the Carcionari (who also) a Piedmontese battery was sent there with two battalions of Fanti's division. They had just arrived when the Francis Joseph steamboat was ordered to steer to the Brescian side of the Garda. She therefore steamed in that direction; but at the moment she was entering the harbor of Sale, the Piemontese battery opened its fire upon her.

Our guns had been so well directed that two of their round shot soon destroyed her elegant stern. Of course, the signal for a hasty retreat, but as she was about to turn her helm, a well directed grenade fell on the middle of her deck. Two seconds afterwards a tremendous explosion was heard; the grenade had made its way into the magazine, and in less than five minutes the Francis Joseph was in flames. A furious signal was hoisted, but before the Benedek could be sent from Peschiera to help her crew, she sank in the midst of the lake. Not one of the 200 men she had on board was saved; all of them perished, either burned to death by the flames, or drowned in the waters of the classic Benacus."

Mr. Cobden and the New Ministry.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

LONDON, July 1, 1859.

Mr. Cobden has refused office, and taken his seat below the gangway, as one of the independent Liberal party. He had a long interview this morning with Lord Palmerston, in the course of which he stated the reasons why he felt that he could not consistently make one of the present combination. These reasons I will no doubt take an early opportunity of communicating to his constituents and the public. Great disappointment will be unquestionably manifested by many of the merchants and manufacturing Whigs at this decision; but by the Radical party it will be hailed with enthusiasm. I am told that Mr. Disbrook entertained, when he heard it, "I did not think he would have declined, but having done so, it is the beginning of the end."

A Barbarian and his Victim.

A letter from Varese of the 21st, in the *Semaphore of Marseilles*, says: "A sad spectacle was presented three days ago to the eyes of the inhabitants of this place. Professor Monaco arrived here in such a pitiable state, that the greatest uneasiness is felt for his life. He had been arrested as a hostage by General Urban, and has ever since been obliged to follow the Austrian column on foot, and, notwithstanding his great age, has been exposed to the most horrible fatigue. His strength having become exhausted, he applied to General Urban for some alleviation of his sufferings. The reply was an order from the General to give him fifty blows with a stick, after which he was set at liberty."

THE GREEN COUNTY INDIANA REGULATORS.—Dr. Ellis, one of the men who was driven away from Green County by the Regulators, returned a few days since on a visit to his son-in-law. The regulators getting wind of it, gathered to the number of seventy-five, took Dr. Ellis out, and tying him to a tree, administered to him one hundred lashes.—*New Albany Ledger.*

THE CITY.

☞ Mr. C. P. Jackson laid upon our table a new map of the "seat of war." Mr. Jackson will be in town during the week to supply the maps.

☞ Twenty Sons of Malta were installed into the Order at the last meeting, and Sheriff Gray took the Supreme degree and entered the vale of mysteries.

☞ In the Police Court on Saturday James King who was arrested for larceny of scrap iron was fined $3 and sent to the Bridewell for 60 days.

☞ Meteorological observations, taken by J. H. Read & Co., apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street, July 16th, 1859.

Thermometer.			Barometer.		
A.M.	10 A.M.	P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
69	76	74	29.61	29.57	29.58

BURGLARY.—On Tuesday night, a new building in the course of erection, by R. H. Foss, on the corner of Throop and Monroe streets, was entered, and some $50 worth of tools taken, belonging to the carpenters employed in the building.

GODEY FOR AUGUST.—Godey's Lady's Book for August, the English papers of July 2d, Peterson and Ballou's monthly for August, No. 38 of Our Musical Friand, and No. 16 of the Musical Guest, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn st.

SERIOUS FALL.—On Friday last Patrick Dawson, living on Indiana street, between La Salle and Clark, fell off a shed in which he was working in a coal yard, and inflicted a wound on the back of his head, so severe that his recovery is doubtful. He fell a distance of 14 feet and his head caught against a tremendous chunk of coal.

CAUTION.—Our subscribers on the North side (west of Clark) are cautioned against paying any money, or having any transactions with J. E. Heneberry, our former carrier, who, by his recent operations has proved himself unworthy of confidence. Those who have not been served with the paper for a few days past, will be promptly supplied in a day or two, as soon as a new route list can be prepared. Hazen Frost has been appointed his successor.

CAPPER.—George Brown was arrested and taken before the police court on a charge of stealing a cap, the property of Mr. Jacobs, who keeps a cap store at 17 North Clark street, and who has had more than a dozen stolen from his shop within a few months. Brown was seen with the cap on his head, and arrested, but he proved that he lawfully got it from Jacob Kramer, who is now in the bridewell. He was acquitted. On Kramer's release he will have to go through the ordeal again on this charge.

☞ The Police Court on Saturday did a light business in the way of drunken and disorderly cases, and nothing worth reporting was done up at the Armory. Among the numerous individuals applied for warrants was one Dennis Hagan, who sported a most magnificent pair of black eyes, and a tremendous gash on the forehead, caused as he said by a family thrashing at the hands of John, Daniel and Michael Sullivan, his brother-in-law, at their residence, corner of Canal and Irving streets, on Wednesday night.

☞ "We look upon taxation as a curse when it is above a point absolutely necessary to defray the expenses of government."—*Wentworth.*

Do you? How long have you looked upon it in that light? When you were Mayor you levied the highest rate of taxation (17 mills) ever laid on the people of Chicago. You have frequently declared that "a 10 mills tax was all" that was needed to defray the absolutely "necessary expenses of the city government." Yet you extorted 17 mills from the people. On your own showing you were a "curse" to the tax-payers.

GRAND EXCURSION.—The annual Jubilee of the Owen street M. E. Sabbath School will take place at Crystal Lake on Tuesday next, the 19th inst. Cars leave the Fond du Lac depot at 8 o'clock A.M. Tickets, 50c. An Allegorical exhibition will be given by twenty-five boys and girls, and the Great Western Band, whose services have been secured for the entire day, will give a grand concert of choice sacred and secular music in the afternoon, while the various other attractions of the Lake and Grove, will make this a most delightful excursion.

A YOUTHFUL BUT BOLD BURGLAR.—Between the hours of 12 and 2 on the morning of Friday the 15th inst., the house of Mr. John Campbell, in the basement of Temple street, was entered and an iron framed clock, black cloth coat, linen vest, cloth pants, a memorandum book, pocket knife, and a pocket book containing a small amount of change, the whole valued at about $30, were stolen.

The family had retired at midnight, but at 2 o'clock Mrs. C. got up to attend to her baby, who was sick, when she missed the clock and several other things.

On Friday morning, Mr. C. left word at the Marshal's office, and in the afternoon the burglar was arrested as he was coming out of a pawnbroker's office, wherein he had disposed of the plunder. The arrest was well made by officer L. H. Williams.

The thief proved to be one William Thomas, about seventeen years of age, who lately escaped from the House of Refuge, at Rochester, N. Y. Although young in years, he is old in villainy. When brought before the Police Justices for examination, he was asked if he would like a lawyer. He answered "yes." The Judge then asked him whom he wanted. The young villain thought a moment and then answered, "Well, no matter; let'er rip."

The examination proceeded, and the youth was held to bail in $1,000 and committed for trial in default.

A COMBINING AFFAIR.—A YOUNG MAN RECEIVES A SOUND AND JUST THRESHING BY A FEMALE.—A good looking young woman named Jenny Bronson, who acquired some notoriety about two years ago, through having acted as ticket agent on the cars for Parmelee & Co.'s Chicago Omnibus Line, who, it will be remembered, dressed in boy's clothing for two months, without detection, walked into the Custom House, at a little after 2 P. M., on Saturday last, and catching sight of Otto Peltzer, a clerk in that institution, pulled up her veil, drew forth a raw-hide and rushed for that individual, whom she "Summerized" before he had time to raise from his desk. She lashed him across the face and body, while he jumped about and yelled like an Indian. He then made some resistance and struck her, but she laid the lash on to him with increased vigor, until several cuts on his face showed marks of his punishment. Parties then rushed in and separated the pair, for it is said that by this time he had succeeded in clutching or clinching his female antagonist. She then remarked, "You desired an interview with me—you have got it, and I hope you are satisfied."

Immediately upon leaving the Custom House, she, with a friend, went to Justice Davis' office, where at the instance of the friend, she was charged with assault and fined $5, which paid, she left the office. The scene of this "affair" was that Jenny, besides being agent for Parmalee & Co., had had, for some time, a dissolute life, but recently was rapidly gaining her way into respectable walks of life, when Peltzer desired for his own carnal purpose, to bring her back to the life of a prostitute. She had a domestic's place with a private family on State street, who liked her, when this Peltzer, who is a lame man, about twenty-one years of age, commenced to try and get her cast out on the world, and for that purpose he informed the parties of Jenny's former history, but pshoring it so as to leave no doubt in their minds that they were harboring a prostitute. The girl was also getting music lessons at the Sisters of Mercy Institute, on Wabash Avenue, by which she hoped to earn an honest living at no distant day, when Peltzer interested himself to get her turned out there. These and other facts coming to Jenny Bronson's ear, together with a letter from this fellow desiring a personal interview, aroused all Jenny's mind upon what was her duty in the premises, and she performed it.

HOMICIDE BY A BOY.

The Coroner held an inquest on Friday night upon the body of a boy, twelve years old, named Gottlieb Stoll, who was drowned about dark, in the large slough on Stewart avenue, at the crossing of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne and Chicago and Burlington Railroads.

It appeared from the evidence that Peter Kline, 16 years old, and Charles Flynn, both boys residing in the same neighborhood, were fishing in the pond, when the deceased and his brother John, with another boy whose name is unknown, came along and sent their dog into the water. The other boys thought it would start the fish from that locality, and told them to keep the dog out. The others refused, and Kline struck John Stoll in the eye, while the latter retorted by throwing a stone, which cut Peter Kline over the eye, and then run off. The boys then went on with their fishing, but shortly after the other party returned, and commenced sending the dog in a second time. Peter then said to his companion, "I will go and pitch one of those fellows in," and suiting the action to the word, seized Gottlieb, who was smaller than himself, and threw him in, and then run away. The younger brother pursued him, shouting "Stop him! stop him! He has drowned my brother!" But he managed to get away.

The body was recovered some time after by persons who, by means of fishing poles and lines, succeeded in dragging it out.

The boy Peter Kline was arrested on Saturday morning and locked up for examination. He once worked for O'Shaughnessy, the engraver, but was discharged by him on suspicion of stealing, and he has also peddled matches. It is said that his parents have suffered much from Peter's practice of keeping bad company, and staying out at nights.

The pond itself is very dangerous, the water being in some places fourteen feet deep, and the steam-tug running directly along the edge of it, with no protection.

THE REMEDY FOR SMALL BREAD.—A few weeks since we took occasion to call the attention of the bakers to something that we suppose they were previously aware of—the fact that their bread increases in price and decreases in size more than the proportion in the rise of flour, while our Crummies are slow, at the best, to recognise any fall in the price of the staple of which bread is made. We knew at the time that we were engaged in a useless work, like Sisyphus rolling the stone up the hill to see it roll down again, and we could not help saying something, and said it, although we had no remedy to offer. We knew it was useless to make the appeal to bakers to increase the size of their loaves, but we had to do it, just as our political editors grumble and complain at the President with the full knowledge of the fact that all their leaders cannot pull him out of the chair until his four years of office are served. We even entered an apology for the interference of French Emperors and Kings in the baking business, who take the matter of the people's bread under their control as much as they do the public affairs or the foreign relations. We sighed for a remedy and wound up our article with an admonition not yet adopted to every one to bake their own bread. It was an unsatisfactory conclusion, but seemed at that time the only one to be arrived at. Since that we have lived and learned, and *Eureka*—"Presto Fly" we have hit upon a safe, speedy and certain cure. Capt. Throop, to pass an ordinance in Common Council, by which bakers would be compelled to sell bread by the weight. A similar ordinance is now before the City Fathers of Philadelphia and meets with hearty support in and out of the Board. Why should not bread be sold by the weight as much as flour, crackers, cake, meat, sausages, poultry, tea, coffee, butter and cheese? Is there any reason why a baker should not give a uniform lump of bread to each one for his half dime? Let bread be sold and weighed before the customer as meat and groceries are, and the people would not then submit to such little pieces of bread being exchanged for their small silver. Some bakers have argued that this would lead to heavy instead of light bread. Then we reply people would either cease to use baker's bread, or buy at those stores, and they would be plenty, where only good light bread would be offered. Bring bread down to avoirdupois say we. Bread is sold by weight in Washington in the market, the same as every other article, and is stamped and inspected as to quality. The inspection and registering of weight are likely to lead to abuse and a fat office. It would be sufficient if bakers would have to weigh their bread to their customers on the scale before delivering to the customer in the store, and by steel-yards in the hands of the man who carries it to our houses.

A SUGGESTION ABOUT HYDRANTS.—*Editors Press and Tribune:*—Something has been said lately about "street fountains," their value as a temperance movement, and their convenience to pedestrians generally. Such fountains could be made not only useful but ornamental to the city. In hot summer days the latter function can easily be overlooked. It seems to me that if some of the hydrants at our corners were left so as to throw out a small stream, they would be great blessings. Near my place of business is one of these "sealed fountains;" now if it could be opened as above intimated, it would save me a great annoyance;—every few minutes a poor thirsty laborer comes in and asks, "Have ye a drink of wather?" Of course they can't be refused.

Last summer a hydrant was left running at the corner of Lake and Wells streets, for the omnibus drivers and their horses; it was constantly patronized by the passer-by. Let the hydrants run at the bridge approaches, Post Office, and other public places. R. M.

A SAILOR'S REPLY.—One of our Lake tars was seated at the table of his boarding-house a day or so ago, when his landlady, who is very fond of displaying her proficiency in French, remarked, as she saw him eating his piece of No. 2 salt mackerel, which might be considered high-flavored:

"Do you know, Mr. Griffles, what they call that in France?"

"No, Mrs. Nimpkins, I do not," replied the sailor.

"'*Pysos*' (poisson), sir," replied the lady, with a proud toss of her head.

"Indeed, Mrs. Nimpkins, "*pisos*" I should regard as the proper name for it."

Griffles received no further instructions in French just then.

NORTHWESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—We are informed that J. E. Sheffield, M. D. Ogden and other owners in Section 32 have proposed a donation of 25 acres as a site for the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, on conditions very liberal in their character. We also learn that a meeting of the Board of Directors will be convened forthwith to consider of this and other affairs. It is also said that gentlemen interested in the locality have it in contemplation to add to the offer of Mr. McAllisters' six acres at the corner of Taylor and Rucker streets, in order to secure the construction of the Seminary building and houses for the faculty on the West Side.

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1859.

THE M'ALLISTER & STEBBINS BONDS.

We do not pretend to be fully informed in regard to the history of the McAllister & Stebbins bonds. But our understanding of the matter about which the State Democratic papers are just now howling, is this:

When John D. Whitesides, one of the Fund Commissioners of Illinois, was in want of $120,000 with which to discharge accruing obligations of the State, he applied to McAllister & Stebbins of New York for a loan, offering to pledge $200,000 of bonds as security therefor. The firm accepted his proposition, and getting possession of all or a part of the bonds in advance of the completion of the transaction, hypothecated a few of them, say $120,000, for funds that they locked in making up the amount. The State failed to pay McAllister & Stebbins what Mr. Whitesides had borrowed; and McAllister & Stebbins failed to redeem the bonds which they had hypothecated. The holders of these bonds, to the amount above stated, put them on the market and sold them at public auction to the highest bidder. A part were bought in by the Mechanic's Bank, a part by the Bowen Insurance Company, and the remainder—some seven or eight bonds—by other parties, at prices, so they say, ranging from 48 to 76 cents on the dollar. The State repudiated Whitesides' action and disowned the bonds which he had pledged, though it had received and spent the money that was obtained for them. For eight years nothing further was done in the premises. In 1847, a funding act was passed, from the benefits of which those bonds were expressly excluded. In 1849 another act was passed for the settlement of the whole matter. The law was a tardy acknowledgement of the claim of McAllister and Stebbins, and was the very least that the State could then have done. It permitted the holders of the bonds to fund them at 22 05-100 cents on the dollar—this being the amount, principal and interest, that the State had received for them. Under this law nearly all the bonds came in. The holders of most of them chose to accept what the Legislature was willing to give rather than hold a claim for a larger amount the validity of which was disputed. But the purchasers of the bonds which McAllister & Stebbins had hypothecated refused to accede to the terms offered. They said "We are innocent holders of this paper. We bought it as a part of the public debt of the State of Illinois, openly at public auction. We neither knew nor suspected that it did not represent a just and honest debt. We paid for it much more than you offer us, and we will not submit to the shave. We cannot sue you—we could as individual or corporation; but we will wait your prosperity and your returning sense of justice." That was the language that they have invariably used. In 1857, another funding law was passed, which has been construed by Gov. Bissell to cover the McAllister & Stebbins bonds as well as various other forms of the State's indebtedness; and he, as the Executive, being made the judge of the validity of the obligations outstanding, decided upon the case that was presented to him that these particular bonds—hypothecated, and sold as we have described—were just and honorable, and ought to be paid. We do not think the decision is a wise one, though it may be eminently proper as a legal opinion. We do not think the people of the State, the Republican party, or the next Legislature will take the same view of the matter that Gov. Bissell did take. But that they will listen to any accusations which involve his personal integrity, is to suppose that they do not know the man. His reputation is too well established to suffer for an error of judgment, if such, in the opinion of his accusers, he has committed. Convinced of the moral and legal obligation of the State to pay these particular bonds, he permitted the Transfer Agent at New York to fund them as other bonds were funded. This permission was exercised, and all the bonds of the McAllister and Stebbins issue in the hands of innocent purchasers—$120,000 in all—were surrendered, and new bonds issued. This coming to the ears of the Auditor and Treasurer made a serious disagreement in the Executive council. To give his Administration the policy which it should have, the Governor recalled his permission, but too late. The work was done. The new bonds had been given up, and the old were returned to the Auditor's office.

If we are correctly informed, the Governor yet believes that he acted with due regard for the honor as well as for the dollars of the State, and he only regret is that what to him is so clear an act of justice, should by any reckless men be charged upon him as an attempt to defraud the Treasury. But, if we understand his position, he is willing to suspend further action, to decline the payment of the interest, and to lay the case before the Legislature for such final disposition as the members of that body may believe to be consonant with public policy and public justice.

We have no belief that the claim of these bondholders will be allowed. We shall certainly oppose any legislation which looks to that; but the history of the transaction will be investigated, and the subject will be forever disposed of.

Let us quiet the apprehensions of the Democrats by saying that on account of this matter not a dollar has gone out of the Treasury; and that not a dollar will go without legislative sanction. The holders of the new bonds had no claim upon the State which they had not at first, and will not have. Republicans do not need this assurance. They know the integrity of the men whom they have put in power. Let us say again, that this affair would have been made public long ago, but that the Governor has believed, and yet believes that the holders of the new bonds will surrender them, and look to the Legislature for their relief. For that only did Mr. Auditor De Bois wait before giving his letter to the public.

Our readers will not fail to notice that the money-making organ of Gov. Bissell is made now by the most contemptible lies to try to screen him from nothing in the contract of Gov. Matteson to condemn. And they will believe with us that this furious fit of passion into which they have fallen is only a back fire, the smoke of which they hope will shut of the $323,000 robbery out of view. We are mistaken if the trick is not detected and reprobated by all who care for honesty in our officials or justice and fairness in the treatment of political opponents.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, of the 14th, devotes nearly two columns to the dangers and duties of Milwaukee merchants in view of the early completion of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. We fear that so much exercise this hot weather on so exciting a subject will have a very debilitating effect upon the energies of our anxious neighbors. In all kindness we beg leave to prescribe a large pitcher of best Milwaukee *lager*, well iced, half a score of clipping palm leaves, and a rigid adherence to that wise, philosophic injunction, "keep cool."

But seriously, there is no occasion whatever for anxiety on the part of Milwaukee, for the editor of the *Wisconsin* states truly the principle which controls all commercial transactions as follows:

Personal interest is the source of all actions, after all, and men will trade where they can do the best, and they can hardly be blamed for it. If they can buy goods of Ely and that kind cheaper in Chicago than here, they will go there to purchase.

Chicago merchants believe and act upon this principle, and having a larger field for their enterprise than any other western city, they can afford to sell goods cheaper than their competitors, and Chicago must inevitably retain the trade of the Northwest. We have never had any jealousy whatever of Milwaukee. We rejoice in her prosperity. Its self-complete and is in fact frequently concerned with our own. Milwaukee and Chicago are about as far apart as Philadelphia and New York. Each has its mission to perform, and both of them will ever maintain leading positions among the cities of the West.

The Chicago and North-western Railway will be completed early this fall between Janesville and the Lacrosse Junction, and that a part of the trade which now goes to Milwaukee will come to this city, there can be no question whatever. In some branches of trade it will be impossible for the merchants of Milwaukee to compete with those of Chicago, while in others it will be for the advantage of the people of Central Wisconsin to get their supplies at Milwaukee. It is true, as the *Wisconsin* says that this great line runs directly behind them. Ere many years it will be extended to Lake Superior. After the fifty-six miles now rapidly approaching completion is finished, it will ever remain one of the most important roads leading into the city. It will, in fact, be a grand trunk line, with which many western roads will connect, and the trade of Central and Western Wisconsin will be best accommodated by concentrating in this city. Let us take a railroad map and examine the connections of this road.

At Harvard it connects with the Kenosha and Rockford road. This road is making fair progress, and as soon as completed, a Rockford car will be put on the regular trains from this city, which will be switched off at Harvard, and a new line will thus be opened to one of the finest cities in our own State. At Clinton it connects with the Racine and Mississippi road. This road is to be opened to Freeport in about two months, and a regular car for Freeport will leave with the passenger trains. With the Racine and Mississippi and the Illinois Central, another direct through route will be opened by the Northwestern Railway to the Mississippi. At Milton this road connects directly with the Milwaukee and Mississippi road, and by this line, passengers for the last year have been taken without change of cars from Chicago to Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi, ninety miles above Galena. At Watertown it will connect with the Milwaukee and Watertown road forming a direct line between Columbus and this city. Three miles west of Horicon it will connect with the Milwaukee and Mississippi road. Trains will be made up in this city for the Mississippi, reaching the Father of Waters over the Lacrosse road at Lacrosse, one hundred and eighty miles above Galena.

It will be seen at once that all central and western Wisconsin will have every needed facility to choose between Milwaukee and Chicago as a market, and her merchants and farmers will certainly sell where they can get the best price, and buy where they can purchase the cheapest. Chicago is perfectly content to rest the matter here, leaving the result to be worked out by the immutable laws of trade.

All that the *Wisconsin* advises in the way of advertising and offering inducements to trade, is very well. The merchants of both cities should avail themselves of every means in their power to make their business known to the public. Chicago invites her sister down the lake to an earnest, honorable competition. Each will secure the trade to which she is entitled, and that will be ample, for all time to come, to secure for them a leading position among the great central cities of the continent.

HORSE PISTOLS AND NON-INTERVENTION.

The wires have been quivering for three days past with the news that a pair of boobies had left Richmond, Virginia, to fight a duel. They were first reported to have gone into the District of Columbia. The Mayor of Washington getting wind of the proposed violation of his neutrality, mobilized the police for the first time in his official career, and dispatched a posse to comprehend all vagrom men found lurking in the federal woods with shooting irons attended by a sawbones and a brace of bosky-browed darkly determined "friends." Twelve hours of awful suspense roll on, without bringing any intelligence from the municipal squad, whence it begins to be inferred that a battle has taken place in some secluded quarter of Bladensburg, in which pursuers and pursued have all alike been stretched upon the gory turf. Twelve hours more, and thank our stars! these Virginians, whose descent from the Cavaliers has been so tremendous that no one can trace the relationship, are heard from in North Carolina, where they had their meeting, killed the strength of their powder, and returned homeward with no blood missing on either side—except a trifle less in their warlike countenances.

And now for the afterpiece. To relax the tension of the public heart, to relieve the drama by mingling grave with gay and lively with severe, we are shuffled into the very anticlimax of the drollest of all comedies. What did these fiery youths go to war for? What was the woman's name, and how much money did she or the man leave her? No such thing. Those gentlemen went to North Carolina and blazed away about "*intervention and non-intervention!*" For the unsophisticated we may explain that this phrase has nothing to do with the Maine *Liquor* Law, or the Sunday question, or the extraordinary movement of the Washington Mayor. It refers to the Territorial policy of the United States Government. Shall slavery be established in the Territories by direct legislation of Congress, or shall it be done by decisions of the Supreme Court? One of these methods means "intervention," and the other means "non-intervention," but the wisest man in the world does not know *which* is intervention or which is not. For many weeks the Richmond *Enquirer* has been firing awful bombs of Intervention at the Richmond *Examiner*, and the *Examiner* has been replying with tremendous chain-shot of Non-intervention,—the main quarrel being aggravated by a cross-fire as to which side was actually favoring Intervention, and which was going for the other thing! And this, reader, is what sent Mr. O. Jennings Wise and Mr. P. H. Aylett shooting horse pistols in North Carolina.

Perugia, Antonelli and the Papal States.

The city of Perugia, where the late savage massacre took place, is the capital of a "delegation" in the Papal States, as nearly as possible in the centre of Italy, ten miles east of the Lake of the same name (called by the ancients Lake Thrasymenus), and due north from Rome. It is entirely enclosed by walls. Its area contained over 30,000 inhabitants, but the number is now about 18,500. Like all the considerable cities of Italy it abounds in churches, libraries, picture galleries and public buildings. Besides a large cathedral, it contains one hundred other churches and fifty monastic establishments, an academy of the fine arts, several private palaces, a university, a hospital, a splendidly sculptured public fountain, and two celebrated gates of Etruscan architecture. Its enormous endowment of monasteries would seem to have been had in view by M. Edmond About when he said in his late work, *La Question Romaine*, that a venerable ecclesiastic replied to his remarks concerning the indolence and thriftlessness of the States: "The country is not neglected; and if it is, the fault lies with the Pope's subjects. They are indolent by their nature, although "21,415 years" (he evidently thinks we have) "Papists has very few manufactories, and very little industry of any sort; but numerous visitors are attracted to it by its agreeable society and scenery and its abundant works of art." It was near Lake Perugia (Thrasymenus) that Hannibal gained his great victory over the Roman Consul Flaminius in the year 217 B. C.

Cardinal Antonelli, who directed the Perugia slaughter, is the Pope's first Minister of State, and is *de facto* the sovereign of the Pontifical States and of Pius IX. As we learn from M. About's book referred to above, he was born at Sonnino, April 2, 1806. Sonnino is a famous nest of robbers, more celebrated in the history of crime, says the author, than all Arcadia in the annals of virtue. Brigandage was the occupation, the trade and commerce, the resources of the community. In the latter part of the reign of Pius VII., and during the reign of Leo XII., the ordinary pursuits of the villagers were interrupted by pursuits of the *gens d'armes*, so many of the young Sonninois took to the road from whom M. About implies was his maternal vocation of brigandage, by the occasional spectacle of their heads on the gendarmes' bayonets. Antonelli was born of this community, and cap in hand, ere eager to do any other dirty or despotic job which their masters dictate. But, for Testa Celsi, and men of other foreign names, they will do nothing except to receive their votes. From the sons of Cass's letter it would seem that they have less regard for their European auxiliaries than for their African. If a Hungarian, who had voted the Democratic ticket for ten years steadily, voyages to Europe and falls into the hands of Austria, by whom he is pressed into the army and sent to fight in Italy for Francis Joseph, it will be in vain that he plead his American citizenship at the bar of a Democratic Administration. It will calmly look on, fold its arms, and tell him it *can* do nothing for him. But let a Carolina negro, while sojourning with his master at Saratoga or Niagara, fall into the hands of the Abolitionists, and how quickly Democracy comes to the rescue! If the lugubrious African turn his steps Canadaward, Democracy follows on his track with a sagacity of scent and a ferocity of howl which the best trained bloodhound in Missouri might emulate. The votes of naturalized citizens have been as valuable to the Democracy as those of the slave-breeders. Why should they not receive the support and ample compensation for their services? Is not one German equal, in Democratic estimation to three-fifths of a negro?

Vermont.

The Republican State Convention of Vermont met at Brattleboro on Tuesday last, and with admirable economy of time made all their nominations before the members were in session fifteen minutes. Ex-Gov. Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, presided. The present State officers, to wit:

Governor.....	HILAND HALL, of Bennington.
Lieut. Governor.....	DENMAN MARSH, of Chester.
Treasurer.....	JAMES M. POWERS, of Northfield.

were nominated. This, like the previous similar assemblages of the Republican party of Vermont, was a mass convention, everybody being invited but nobody appointed to attend. In order to secure a more equal ratio of representation, a resolution was adopted providing that hereafter the Republican State Convention shall be composed of delegates apportioned one to each town, and one additional to each 100 Republican voters—fractions of 50 to have a delegate.

The resolutions reiterate the Philadelphia platform, condem the extravagance and pro-slavery character of the Buchanan Administration, maintain the right of naturalized citizens to protection against the Cass doctrine, and approve a homestead law, and condemn President Buchanan for vetoing the Morrill Agricultural College bill. Popular Sovereignty was indorsed in the following resolution:

Resolved, That Popular Sovereignty, as defined by all the factions of the Democracy, is a cowardly and a crime, and that the pretence of submitting the question of slavery to the people of a Territory, when the people, both of States and Territories, are already fully determined upon it, and when it shall be the character of the constitutional instrument to carry slavery into the Territories, is a mockery of the intelligence of the age, and a crime, for nothing any human being in slavery.

Returning Good for Evil.

The Germans deeply resent the infamous Democratic doctrine that, a naturalized citizen is an outlaw the moment he passes beyond the marine league from our shores; and so do all others of foreign birth who have intellect enough to comprehend the nature of the blow struck at them, save the Catholic Irish who were never known to resent any insult offered to them by the doughfaces who feed them by the acre. These Irish will be found hereafter voting for the Democratic demagogues with all their former zeal and alacrity. They will perjure themselves as freely as ever, and stuff or smash ballot boxes with all their old zest and alacrity in order to keep in power the very men who spit in their faces, despise and degrade them.

Cheating the Liberators—Mean Conduct of the Italian Peasantry.

The London *Times'* correspondent with Prince Napoleon's army, writing from Pontremoli, on the 23d June, after referring to disasters from floods, gives the following specimen of Italian liberality to Italian liberators:

"We have other enemies of a far different nature to contend with, and against these the French troops begin justly to entertain rather savage feelings. The people here are most shamefully plundering them. The 5th corps carries all its provisions for man and beast along with it, so that for hardly any of the necessaries of life are we indebted to our churlish hosts; but there are 10,000 objects of luxury the commissariat does not supply, and for these application is made to inn and shopkeepers, or to private persons indiscriminately. Well, all dealers, with scarcely any exception, have three advantages over the poor, defenceless soldier, and use all of them most unmercifully. In the first place, they hold in their hand the coveted article, at a crisis in which the improvidence of the people has made the supply altogether inadequate to the demand, and raised commonplace things, such as fruits, vegetables, cheese, &c., to almost fabulous prices. In the second place, the dealer does not, or chooses not, to understand his customer, and can afford to laugh in his sleeve at all the big oaths, threats and reproaches he may be hurled at his head.

"In the third place, even when a price has been fixed to the article, and the bargain is struck, the poor Frenchman puts forth an honest, bright, sound, intelligible twenty-franc piece, and the wily Italian gives change in such a Babel of Tuscan, Lucanese, Modenese, Genoese, Milanese, Venetian lira, paoli, sous, centimes, cranie, farthings, &c., all worn-out coins, swarded into undistinguishable slices, dirty bits, and queer and unvarnished mixtures of those metals, so that not even a stranger, but even a native, cannot reckon the small coin for twenty francs without breaking down several times in the calculation. Then, again, the dealer, for instance, in the Duchy of Parma, where, as early as in 1814, the decimal French coinage was declared the only legal tender, has the better and more disinterested classes step in between vender and purchaser, endeavoring to see justice done, and to prevent misunderstanding, which would often lead to open collision. Altercation is carried to such extent, indeed, that sometimes the hussar or chasseur, unwilling to put up with palpable imposition, will snatch up the coveted article, either giving the first coin that comes to hand in return, or even refusing payment of any kind."

A Slave Kills his Purchaser.

[From the St. Louis (Mo.) Dem.]

About dusk, evening before last, two Logis men, who work for Thomas Hubbard residing about 44 miles from this city, on the Rochester road, were walking on the fence near the house, when one remarked that he heard a gun go off, and very soon afterwards a pair of horses harnessed to a buggy, came walking along slowly, coming west. They started to catch them, and as they neared the buggy, they discovered in the bottom of it what they supposed to be a drunken man, but on closer inspection, proved to be F. M. Wright in a dying condition. He was not quite dead, though barely gasping at the rate of a hair per minute. Into the house, where in a few moments more he breathed his last. Instantly one of the young men mounted a horse and went to this city for the coroner, who ascertained the cause of the death to be from a pistol ball penetrating the skull about one inch above the ear, and ranging forwards. He also ascertained that about a half an hour before, Drs. Knode and Chambers of St. Joseph, had passed the buggy near Cox's Mill, some three miles from the house, and when they passed it, Mr. Wright and a stout negro man were in it, Wright sitting on the left side with his coat off, the negro on the right side, driving. A young Mr. Castle and others saw them about the same time. At the mill, Wright and the negro stopped, and Wright asked the miller if he knew a ditcher. He said he did. The negro said "no" very insolently, and seemed to be in bad humor.

The time of Wright's discovered for one hundred and sixty yards from the house, and a few yards still farther back the sock and boot of one foot were found in the road. In the buggy were a bundle of belongings belonging to the negro. Upon the murdered man's person there were no papers to show from whom the deed was done, but it is known he was in debt, and Mr. Wright had left this city the day before to look at some negroes with a view to purchase.

The negro is described as a stout, strong man, A. Beatie & Co., of this city, addressed to a firm in Gentryville. Mr. Wright was in the habit of carrying his revolver in his coat pocket, and it is presumed that when he took off his coat, the negro, while carrying it, stole the weapon from the pocket, and secreted it about his own person in order to perpetrate the fiendish purpose at a more favorable time. Upon the body of the deceased was found the sum of $1,345.60, but no weapon, and no papers except the bank notes already alluded to. From examination it appears that Mr. W. was affected with tetter upon his foot, and a reasonable supposition is that he took his boot and sock off to give it some attention, and while so engaged was shot down by the assassin at his side.

Judge W. M. Carr, of this city, took charge of the money found upon the body, and started yesterday morning for St. Louis after Mr. W.'s family, whither they have gone with the corpse and children. A reward of $500 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer, and we hope soon to hear of his arrest.

Aerial War.

Mr. John La Mountain has addressed to the N. Y. *Tribune* a letter in which he displays the zeal that he entertains for his companion in the late balloon voyage, Prof. Wise, sentiments of the most active character hatred. He states that in the first place Mr. Wise was not even a partner in the enterprise. He reviews the late card of Mr. Wise, saying:

Mr. Wise says we could have reached New York had I not neglected to provide myself with extra clothing. Extra clothing, great sacrifice! beg his pardon. Had he been less sleepy and more observant during the trip, he would have made no such statement. There was never a reason for the failure. 1. Mr. Wise fell asleep with a tense-valve rope in his hand, and the rapping out of 5,000 feet of gas. 2. During all the night the upper and lower currents were moving in a north-east, and carrying us on an angle towards Nova Scotia, though twice, on awaking and rubbing his eyes, Mr. Wise insisted that we were going south-east. 3. During most of the forenoon the local and upper currents were east. 4. We had too many passengers. The tornado we encountered was blowing north-east, and we could not rid ourselves of extra ballast to escape it. I did not once descend from any altitude on account of cold, and Mr. Wise knows it. Mr. Wise did not once "remind" us of our promise to reach New York, and he knows it. He was, in truth, "*serenely clothed.*" I never yet needed such precaution.

Mr. La Mountain toward the close of his card, boasts over as follows:

From first to last I have been robbed of just credit, slandered, ridiculed, and placed in a false position by the whole press of the country, and many me. He has conveyed everywhere the idea that I was a fellow of some pluck, but no scientific knowledge of ballooning, and that his wisdom only compensated for my blunders. This course is my apology for referring to matters I should else have forgotten. I go to Watertown to-day for the purpose of my balloon, which will be at once re-built. In October I shall cross the Atlantic.

A Young White Girl Kidnapped.

[From the Boston Herald, July 11.]

During last evening, there was a most daring case of kidnapping; a young girl, nine o'clock two young men with a horse and buggy, driving towards the bridge, hauled up their horse near the Orthodox Church, on Winnisimmet square, just as the evening services were closing at the Congregational church, and one of the young men in the buggy seized hold of a young girl there, and was passing the square and put her into the carriage. The girl screamed in a loud voice, "Murder, "Let me out," which arousing the police headquarters on the Garrish House, and citizens on Broadway who gave chase after the ruffians.

The men drove at a furious speed toward the toll house, but finding that they were pursued turned about and passed into Second street, on the Malden road, when they outdistanced the people on foot and made their escape. Several ladies who saw the affair while passing at the time, state that it was very quickly done. The girl was supposed to be about sixteen years of age, dressed in high figured muslin, with a white sque and white bonnet. There was a rumor that the girl belonged in Chelsea, but from all we can learn, no doubt entered to Chelsea for the purpose of being kidnapped by the two young men.—The affair, however, at a late hour last night was involved in mystery, and the kidnappers had not been taken.

There ought to be a society formed for the protection of white folks (as well as the colored) from being kidnapped, by a sett of young ruffians, while unprotected on the public highways in our suburban cities and towns.—It is hardly safe for a young girl to be out alone after dark on Broadway, in Chelsea, when the avenue is filled with teams of fast "nags" and fast men driving like Johns from the Beach.

Kansas Constitutional Convention.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

The Convention has spent most of to-day in Committee of the Whole, having under consideration reports of the Committees on Legislative Department, on Judicial, on Education and Public Institutions. The article establishing Common Schools, as reported from the Committee, is the most liberal and comprehensive from receiving the full benefit of the Schools. A proposition to insert the word "white," so as to effect that object was laid on the table. Another amendment of the same virtue was pending when the Convention adjourned. A lengthy discussion was had on that point. A provision giving children of African descent an equitable proportion of the common school fund of State was stricken out. The Committee, to which was referred that report, of the ladies of Kansas, praying that the Constitution be framed so as to give females the right of suffrage, reported that in the opinion of the Committee woman-kind would be more profitably employed in attending properly to their domestic duties, at the same time have sufficient cares to engross their whole attention.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.—The State Board of Equalization met at Indianapolis on Saturday. C. A. Naylor is the representative from this District. A considerable disparity in railroad appraisements is noticed. For instance, the Michigan Southern road is appraised at $14,000 per mile, while the Terre Haute and Richmond is assessed at only $7,000. By some official neglect the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad escapes taxation altogether.—*Louisville Courier, July 9.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

☞ A report that Commander Maury was to be removed from the Washington Observatory and sent upon active service is contradicted.

☞ Col. R. Cunningham, the father of the "Southern Matron," died in South Carolina last week.

☞ Gov. Foote has again withdrawn from the Congressional canvass in the Vicksburg District of Mississippi. The New Orleans *Picayune* suggests that it may be his purpose to seek an election as a Representative from Tennessee, where he has a "vested interest by marriage."

☞ The not unknown Mat. F. Ward, formerly of Louisville, joined the Catholic Church in Pine Bluff, Ark., recently.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* contains the following emphatic statement, which may be regarded as Gov. Wise's *ultimatum*:

"We do not hesitate to assure the *Republican* that in case the Charleston Convention shall reject the doctrine of the power and duty of the General Government, and of each and every depantment thereof, in case of need, to employ its proper functions for the protection of persons and property in the Territories, if the Charleston Convention shall thus authorize the platform to be interpreted according to the doctrine of the Lynchburg *Republican*, which doctrine the Eli Thayer wing of the Republican party has already accepted to and indorsed as the best thing in sight for saving the existing slavery from the Territories—in such case, we say, we regard it as much more than probable that the Conservative Democracy, not only of Virginia, but of the South, and the whole Union, will refuse to vote for the nominee of the Charleston Convention."

Use of the Balloon by the Allied Armies.

Russell, writing to the London *Times*, from Castiglione, which is on the high road to Montechiaro, and about midway between Brescia and the Chiese, on an isolated ridge, which commands the surrounding country, gives an account of special interest in this country just now. In order to improve these advantages, as an expedient was adopted, which is not new indeed, but which appears now under quite different circumstances.

The brothers Goddard, of aronaut repute, who came out some time ago provided with their apparatus, made yesterday in the afternoon their first experiment at Castelnovo. One of them made an ascent in a small balloon to explore the position of the enemy beyond the Chiese. Having first mounted on the campanile, to take the bearings and make himself somewhat acquainted with the country, he entered his little skiff and went up in the air with the regularity which, according to those who saw the ascent, showed he was master of his locomotive conveyance. He rose to a height of from 500 to 700 yards, stopped a minute or so, and then descended again, with as much regularity as in ascending. As you remember, under Napoleon I., attempts were made to acquire information of the enemy's position by these means, but in the then state of aeronautic experience, not much could be made of this means. Now aronauts pretend to have succeeded in regulating the movements of balloons with tolerable accuracy, and in many mechanical ascents, seem proof of a certain proficiency.

There will be opportunities to put this to the test, and if the result should be satisfactory, it will become a formidable weapon in the hands of those who know how to use it best. The greatest difficulty in warfare is, that the movements of your adversary are known imperfectly, for each army is surrounded by outposts which hide all that is going on behind. And many a General who is blamed as imbecile, would be judged quite differently if it was known on what information of the enemy's movements he based his plans. A military genius who knows his adversary well, can, even on imperfect information, more or less devise his measures, but in nine cases out of ten, the ordinary run of generals make their blunders from want of information. What, for instance, could not the Austrian General at Montebello have given had he been able to peep over the Po and see those battalions and squadrons hurry off to the Sesia, or if he could have seen them passing the Garrish House.

While the fight at Palestro was going on he might have brought up his whole army within twelve hours, and attacked the allies on their march, while half their army was on one, and the other on the opposite bank of the Sesia. If, then, the experiments of Messrs. Godard are successful, the most valuable service of the allied armies will acquire a most fruitful source of information. There are, of course, cannon balls which may stop up this source in a second, but artillery has considerable difficulty in touching bodies that move slowly or not at all, and there is but very little chance of its being able to hurt an object flying through the air.

Great International Billiard Match.

The proposed great international billiard match, between the champions of England and America, is about to come off. The match, a pretty little doubt that, before the year is out, or, at the furthest, before the next year is three months old, we shall be called upon to observe the actual contest in New York city, and to accord to one or the other of the renowned players the billiard championship of the world. Mr. Phelan proposed that each should waive the advantages of his own national game, and meet on the middle ground of the French three-ball carom game, at which he could be supposed to enjoy a very extensive practise. The agent of Mr. Roberts bore back the answer of Mr. Phelan, and the return trip of the Asia, when arrived last week, brought a reply from Mr. Roberts, through the same gentleman who had acted for the English champion on the previous occasion. Mr. Phelan's proposition is as follows:

"MR. PHELAN'S CHALLENGE.

"OFFICE PORTER'S STORY OF THE TIMES,
New York, 11th July, 1859.

"I will play Mr. John Roberts, of Liverpool, in the city of New York, within four months of the acceptance of this proposition, for $1,000 a-side and accept one he may choose to name in the 3-ball Nonsuch match, at the three-ball Parisian game of billiards, on a 6 by 12 feet table, the ivory to be not less than 2 1-2 inches in diameter—for not less than $5,000 a-side and $1,000 a side if Mr. Roberts should score 1,000 points to 500 allow him 500 towards defraying his traveling expenses to the contest. Mr. Roberts can apprise me of his acceptance of this proposition, by forwarding to the editor of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, in this city, the sum of $500 as a first deposit for the match.

"I remain, &c., MICHAEL PHELAN."

As we have already said, therefore, a match between the champions of the two hemispheres may now be reasonably counted upon, and those who are disposed to back their favorites, may begin to feel their way in conditional wagers amid the highways and byeways of billiard sentiment in this metropolis. We have no doubt that Mr. Phelan will be stoutly stood by in this country—certainly he will be in this city, and despite the world-wide reputation of his formidable antagonist, backed at even odds by the general sporting fraternity. If steadiness, skill, unflinching nerve, and reliable good faith can justify favor and investment, there will be none to regret the selection of him for their money, down to the last point of the play, even though he should not succeed in bearing off the palm of victory. We shall await the response of Mr. Roberts, and hope to see it accompanied by his first deposit.—*N. Y. Porter's Spirit.*

Unfavorable Accounts from the Gold Mines.

[From the Pacific City Herald (Extra) July 9.]

Capt. L. Nuckolls reached home yesterday, July 8. He left the mines on the 25th ult. Consequently he made the trip in about thirteen days.

In regard to the gold mines, Capt. N. lost no opportunity of obtaining all the reliable information possible. His extensive acquaintance with the pioneers of the country, and his frequent intercourse with them, gave him unusual facilities for acquiring correct information. Being entirely disinterested in the matter, his statements are nearer the truth than anything yet published.

He says it was estimated that 30,000 persons were at the mines. Of this number not more than one in every five hundred was making good wages. The majority were not paying expenses. The number who are making extraordinary wages is limited to a very few. He does not think the entire amount of gold taken out this season, thus far, exceeds thirty thousand dollars.

Between Cache la Poudre and the crossing of the South Platte, he passed about 700 teams returning home. Most of the persons accompanying these trains had visited the mountain diggings, but failed to meet with sufficient encouragement to induce them to remain.

The statement of Horace Greeley, and others, was undoubtedly made in candor and honesty, but was grossly exaggerated, in consequence of impositions practiced upon these gentlemen by interested parties. He thinks, in a very few instances $150 to $200 have been taken out of certain claims in a day; but these instances are exceedingly rare.

His advice to all who contemplate emigrating to the mines, is to wait further developments. Next spring will be time enough to start, if the news should continue favorable. Those who go now will in all probability have cause to regret it.

The American Pottery Company.

[From the Peoria Transcript.]

Yesterday, Messrs. Johnson, Loscell and Fenton, three of the proprietors of the great pottery establishment that is to be located in this State, a charter for which was granted by our last legislature, opened a store in Smith's block, next to the Peoria House, for the exhibition of specimens of their manufacture. The *Transcript* has already given an account of this projected enterprise, but to establish, through a chartered company, a pottery in this State, sufficiently large to give employment to one thousand operatives. The enterprise is no chimerical one. It is a *bona fide* enterprise, to be prosecuted in a legitimate way, and in a branch of art that promises a more staple footing, less competition and a surer profit to investment than any we are able to name.

Although the opening of the rooms had not been previously advertised, the store was visited throughout the day by a large throng of our citizens, who, with scarcely an exception, frankly acknowledged their entire ignorance that such wares can be manufactured in this country.

The object of these gentlemen in visiting Peoria is to obtain subscriptions to the stock of the new company. This is the first place in which specimens have been exhibited, and a systematic effort made to obtain subscriptions. The proposed capital is $300,000; the price of shares $100 each. Peoria is one of the points which have been examined for the locality of the works, and as the enterprise is a sure thing, it becomes our capitalists and real estate owners to look about themselves and consider whether they will be to their interest to have the thing come here. Other cities are in the field to secure the location, and it only requires that the business men of Peoria manifest a willingness to put forth particular inquiries at the office of the company, No. 36 Cliff street.

☞ One of the proprietors of the Apollo Gardens, Quincy, Ill., had the gallantry to thrash a neighbor who was whipping his wife. Inasmuch as the wife went into court and denied that she was being "lammed" by her husband, the gallant proprietor of the Apollo Gardens was fined forty dollars and costs.

Dry Goods.

SALE OF SUMMER GOODS.

W. R. Wood & Co.

Will close out their entire stock of

Organdies, Jaconetts, Grenadines,

MUSLINS AND BAREGES,

AT COST.

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS!

159 LAKE STREET. 159

jy16 4767 1w

EUREKA, EUREKA!

THE EUREKA WOVEN SKIRT!

EQUAL IN

Durability and Style of Finish to anything Ever Offered in this Market.

OSBORNE & VINCENT, DOUGLAS & SHERWOODS, And others.

Corsets, Skirt Supporters, &c., &c.

A. G. Downs & Co.

150 . . . Lake Street. . . . 150

jy9

AT COST!

T. B. CARTER

Will offer for the next Thirty Days his entire

Stock of Summer Dress Goods!

—INCLUDING—

SILKS, BEREGES, TISSUES, ROBES, LAWNS, AND OTHER GOODS,

AT COST, UNDER COST,

Otis Cost, too!

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST!

In Order to close out all Summer Goods.

134 . . . Lake Street . . . 136

DRY GOODS.

Cooley, Farwell & Co.,

Wabash Avenue,

HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy Goods,

BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay.

[ninth]

KID GLOVES OF ALL COLORS

CLEANSED.

Our method of cleansing Kid Gloves is the most perfect ever obtained, leaving them

FREE FROM STIFFNESS OR UNPLEASANT ODOR,

AND AS SOFT AND ELASTIC AS NEW.

☞ Expenses of Cleansing *only fifteen cents* per pair. ☜

Samples can be seen and Gloves left at 76 Lake street.

ap26-6m-4101 A. GRAVES, (Late to C. T. Atkinson.)

THE DRY GOODS BLOCK.

171....Removal....171

FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

Have removed their Establishment to

No. 171 Lake Street,

(One door west of W. M. Ross & Co.'s.)

And are now prepared to show their customers one of the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED AND CHEAPEST

Stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

that has ever been exhibited in Chicago.

We would particularly recommend our splendid stock of

SILKS

of the latest Importations.

Summer Dress Goods of all Descriptions,

SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

French, English and American Prints and Domestic Goods.

In BONNETS, RIBBONS and MILLINERY GOODS we cannot state our prices, but invite the ladies to call and examine for themselves.

FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO.,

No. 171 Lake street.

jy15-1y

TRIMMINGS

No. 78 Lake Street, Chicago.

We respectfully ask the attention of the Ladies of Chicago and of the Dealers throughout the Northwest, to our new and choice arrivals in

Dress and Mantilla Trimmings,

SHAWL BORDERS,

EMBROIDERIES,

Laces and White Goods,

Gloves and Gauntlets,

HOSIERY, SKIRTS,

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

CORSETS

At Wholesale and Retail.

A. GRAVES, (Late C. T. Atkinson),

78 Lake Street.

☞ Orders receive our special attention. [ninth]

MILLINERY AT COST—WISHING to reduce our stock of

Spring and Summer Millinery Goods,

We will sell for thirty days at cost. Our goods are new, and our work we warrant to give satisfaction.

Misses K. & A. O. NORRIS, 87 Lake st., under Tremont House, for Edward L. Hallock, proprietor.

jy30-1m-4

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting,

AND

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54½ Lasalle street, Chicago.

—DEALER IN—

Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

and manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE.

The trade supplied with Tools and every article in the Gas Fitting and Plumbing business.

Reaming and Bronzing to order.

☞ Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street.

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THOMAS S. DICKERSON.

45 . . Wabash Av., Chicago, . . 45

IMPORTER OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON,

Wire, Zinc, Copper,

AND METALS GENERALLY.

We Pay Cash for Old Copper.

We Pay Cash for Old Brass.

We Pay Cash for Old Zinc.

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THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE is prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of Job Printing in the NEWEST MANNER and at the Lowest Living Prices. Particular attention given to the printing of

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☞ PRINTING IN COLORS. ☜

In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates. An examination of specimens and prices is respectfully solicited.

☞ Orders from the country promptly filled, and sent home by express.

THE GREAT IRISH REVIVAL.

Extraordinary Bodily Manifestations.

The last steamer brings intelligence of the continual increase and power of the remarkable religious revival in Ireland. It is a prominent topic in the newspapers we receive from Great Britain. One number of the *Banner of Ulster* has four columns in small type of reports of the various meetings held, chiefly in Belfast, on the previous Sabbath, and the conclusion apologizes to its readers for saying:

"So wide-spread—we might almost say general—is the revival movement, that it is quite impossible for us to prevent anything like a full detail of its progress and results, or satisfactory notices of any but the most prominent cases."

The *Banner* further says: "The movement, which must shortly arrest national attention, progresses in a manner which is a subject of astonishment to all who witness it. There are now comparatively few who are sceptical as to the serious and solemn character of the manifestations, even among those who at first were incredulous."

We have before spoken of the extraordinary bodily exercises connected with this work. The following, from an eye witness made by the Rev. Mr. Macnaughton, will give some further idea of the character of this very singular manifestation:

"There were bodily effects produced on the people there that he could not account for. Persons would be suddenly struck down as if they were dead, and not under the influence of exciting things said to them; for the same thing happened to them when they were alone, when no person was speaking to them. They were struck down and seemed to be in torture, mental or bodily, lying with their face towards heaven, and their lips moving, as if they were praying with great agony for mercy. He had known a case of a man going home from market, after having sold some produce, passing along the road side, and counting his money to see if it was all right, when he was struck down, as if sun-struck, and his money scattered on the ends of the Clerr of Chimney.

They are located at Lake Forest, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, elevated one hundred feet above the level of the Lake, about twenty-six miles north from Chicago, on both sides of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, and will be mineral and other springs and natural beauties, and in the opinion of our best physicians the advantages for a healthful resort and residence are not to be exceeded by any on the sea shores of its length.

A fine Academy building (the preparatory department of Lind University) has been erected the past season, and is now in successful operation in charge of S. F. Miller, A. M. A new Passenger Depot, a Store and more than a dozen dwellings have been erected within the past year.

In addition to the regular through daily accommodation train taking passengers on communication. Tickets at half the regular fare, invites Chicago every evening, and returns every morning, thus affording business men an opportunity to attend to their business in the city and return to their homes in the evening.

A good hotel has been opened and in successful operation for more than a year past.

The Lake Forest Association have also a few lots, mostly for farming purposes, lying near the town, considering from fifteen to the acre, for sale, and will sell on favorable prices, and on usual time.

The enterprise was, within the past year, sold over twelve thousand dollars worth of the lands belonging to the University and Association, and it is for sale a few more lots to persons who wish them for immediate improvement and cultivation.

For further particulars apply to Peter Page, No. 22 Washington street of address him through Post Office Box 2206, Chicago, Illinois. PETER PAGE, Agent.

jan'6 6m

WANTED TO EXCHANGE

FOR A CITY RESIDENCE

A HOMESTEAD,

Consisting of a two-story Milwaukee brick House, out buildings, yard and garden, all in complete order, located in one of those beautiful and healthy Cities of Wisconsin, only 80 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.

Also, wanted to sell or exchange for city property,

WISCONSIN FARMING AND PINE LANDS.

☞ For particulars address post office box 2940. jy28 12w

Opticians.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

Late Physician and Surgeon to the Opthalmic and Aural Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., whose reputation is so well known throughout the United States for skill and success as an operator on the EYE and EAR is what has been in the city of twelve months, during which time he has treated with a success truly astonishing, FIFTEEN HUNDRED PATIENTS, many of whom had been totally blind for years, and others whose vision was so dim and feeble from long continued inflamation of the lids, have been made to see; and others again who had been entirely Deaf for many years, have both restored to hearing, and several others who have been deaf and dumb from birth, have been enabled to hear and speak—an operation believed to have never before been successfully performed by any Surgeon on the American continent.

apl6-1y 24W OFFICE AT 73 SOUTH CLARK.

SIGHT AND HEARING.

DR. F. A. CADWELL

OF TORONTO, C. W.

The Eminent and Skillful Operator on the

EYE AND EAR.

A the MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., is working miracles in the way of restoring

LOST SIGHT AND HEARING.

Upwards of One Hundred and Twenty-five Patients have been restored by Dr. C. within the last few weeks, many of whom have been blind for months and years, while others, who have been deaf from birth, can now hear and converse. The best proof as to how Dr. C.'s services are appreciated is, that he is daily receiving new patients from all parts of the country, recommended by those he has already relieved.

No fee is required for an examination or opinion, and no charge for services that are unsuccessful. Fee is payable only when the patient is received. Dr. Cadwell's Treatise on the Eye and Ear can be obtained as above, free of charge.

jy7-1y

LOUIS MAUSS,

Practical Optician,

Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, New York

79.....SOUTH CLARK STREET.....79

Largest and choicest assortment of Optical and Mathematical goods in the North-west.

Best crystal glass and genuine Brazillian Pebble Spectacles or Eyeglasses on hand. Also, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c. &c. All goods are sold at the lowest New York rates.

jan'6-1y

Brass Foundries.

HAMILTON, FULLER & CO.

Brass Founders & Steam Fitters,

MANUFACTORY 116 & 118 FRANKLIN St.,

Sales Room 104 Lake-st.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Railroad and other Pumps, Inspirators, Artesian well Pipe, Steam Whistles, Gauge Cocks, Stills and Still Worms, Plumbers' Rollers, and all kinds of Plumbers' Materials, Pipe and Jobwork to Warm Water Coolers, Grocery Canisters, Toilet Sets. A large stock of

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES.

[411-s60-1y]

FULLAGER & SMEETH,

Cor. West Randolph and Des Plaines-sts.

OPP. WEST MARKET

Coppersmiths, Brass Founders,

And Manufacturers of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK,

FINISHED BRASS WORK,

BABBETT METAL, &c.

Brazier's Copper

Always on hand, or furnished to order at short notice.

BRASS CASTINGS

Done to order.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.—CASH PAID FOR OLD METALS.

[apl4 s60 3m]

Sewing Machines.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES.

For Family use, Tailoring purposes, Saddlery &c.

Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Machines in market, or money refunded. Wanted, an agent in every village. Address FINKLE & LYON

jan15 3m-s260 205 Broadway, New York.

$20 SEWING MACHINE.—

Quaker City Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch

SEWING MACHINES.

The great improvements lately attached more than double its former value and places it far above any other now offered against the old one. Its work will not rip though every stitch be cut, and the most ordinary variety of work from two common spools. They will stitch, hem, tuck, gather, fell and embroider. They are easily learned from printed directions. Samples and Circulars sent on receipt of stamp. Machines fully warranted. The late improved and latest sewing machine, for sailors, tailors, upholsterers and families has no superior, having great power and large space for quilting. Price reduced from $50 to $30. Suitable table, treadle, hemmer, gauge and needles all complete. The Universal Hemmer, farming all sizes, 25 cents. Liberal discount to carpenters and agents.

Call at Worrall's shoe store, 102 Lake street, near Clark. Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 2602 Chicago, Ill.

au14-1y

For Pike's Peak.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake St

Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Guns, Gun Materials, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, Lead and Sporting Apparatus of every description. Ride Rights made to order. Repairing done in the best manner warranted.

☞ Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. my28-y

FOR THE GOLD MINES

SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIFES also, A large assortment of Ranges and other Rifle, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 48 Lake street.

jn30-dly D. T. ATON & CO.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!

CAUTION!!

The undersigned respectfully call the attention of Jobbers, Store keepers, and the Public to the fact that there is an article represented and sold for

Wallestin, Patented Nov. 27, 1855,"

purporting to be

Wallestin Umbrellas.

The public are hereby informed that the original WALLESTIN is manufactured exclusively on every rib or stretcher, as follows:

VELLEMAN, FALCONER & Co., N. Y

Real Estate.

FOR SALE BY REES, DENman & Co., 45 Lasalle street.

No. 105—80 ft. on Jackson street by 161 deep, (running through to Price Place), between Des Plaines and Halsted streets. $2,500, on time.

No. 106—80 ft. on Washington street between Ann and Morgan sts. $3,100, cash.

120 ft. on Washington corner of Lowrie street with improvements. $1,800. $1,000 cash, bal. on time.

No. 125—Five House and Lot on Randolph street, between Jersey and Ann sts. House new. $4,500, on time.

No. 103—300 feet on Indiana and Prairie avenues, south of Rio Grande street, on time.

No. 110—Beautiful Residence with two lots of ground in Hyde Park. $5,500 cash, or $4,000 on Time.

No. 104—400 acres one farming land about four miles south of Hyde Park. $20 per acre, on time.

No. 119—40 acres at Wood Lawn, seven miles south of Chicago. Special trade Bow-Liners a day from city. Good improvements. $300 per acre. Cash or time.

REES, DENMAN & CO., 45 Lasalle st.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CAPATALISTS.

FOUR IRON and THREE BRICK and IRON Front Stores, five stories high, with perfectly dry basements, will be sold at a sacrifice for part cash, and balance on time. These stores are new, and occupy one of the most desirable locations in this city.

FOUR NEW BRICK AND IRON STORES, five stories and basement, part cash, and remainder on easy time. These stores are situated in the most desirable part of the best business streets, AND WILL BE SOLD AT REASONABLE TERMS.

THE COST OF THE BUILDING

HOUSE AND LOT on Clinton near Polk street. Lot 20x80. Price $1,300, half cash, balance in one year.

IMPROVED FARM of eighty-nine acres, eight miles from the Court House, at a great bargain.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WABASH AVENUE, near Twelfth street. House is new and contains all modern improvements. The larger portion of the purchase money may remain on eight years time. Apply to

B. W. Thomas & Co.,

NO. 7 METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK,

corner of Clark and Washington streets.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—

No1160 feet corner of Rush and Superior streets. Price $6,000—$2,000 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.

82x75 feet on White street, near Green Bay Road, with two frame houses. Price $1,800.

60x100 feet on Jefferson, near Dearborn street, with two frame houses, two stories high. Price $6,000, $2 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.

60x134 feet on Washington street, Block 61, Section 7. Price $1,000.

E. W. THOMAS & CO.,

No. 7 Methodist Church Block,

Corner Clark and Washington streets.

FOR SALE OR PART EXCHANGE,

WOODLANDS.

For sale on long time and easy terms to the buyer the Suburban Residence of ELISHA RAYLEY, situated on College Place, between Douglas avenue and Lake, in Lincoln City Limits, containing six and a half acres of land, laid out in the most beautiful manner into Flower and Vegetable Gardens, Mounds, Walks, etc., etc., and well set with choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

A large House, Gothic style with Orial Bay and French windows, commanding pleasant views; also, a large Barn, Carriage House, and good well of water. Inquire at No. 9 Metropolitan Block, and of J. A. Marshall, 21 Dearborn street, or address P. O. Box 2440. jel7m-dtf

LOTS FOR SALE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The lots belonging to LIND UNIVERSITY, and now offered for sale present favorable inducements to persons wishing to enjoy the pleasures of country life within 4 hours ride of the City of Chicago.

They are located at Lake Forest, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, elevated one hundred feet above the level of the Lake, about twenty-six miles north from Chicago, on both sides of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, and will be mineral and other springs and natural beauties, and in the opinion of our best physicians the advantages for a healthful resort and residence are not to be exceeded by any on the sea shores of its length.

A fine Academy building (the preparatory department of Lind University) has been erected the past season, and is now in successful operation in charge of S. F. Miller, A. M. A new Passenger Depot, a Store and more than a dozen dwellings have been erected within the past year.

In addition to the regular through daily accommodation train taking passengers on communication. Tickets at half the regular fare, invites Chicago every evening, and returns every morning, thus affording business men an opportunity to attend to their business in the city and return to their homes in the evening.

A good hotel has been opened and in successful operation for more than a year past.

The Lake Forest Association have also a few lots, mostly for farming purposes, lying near the town, considering from fifteen to the acre, for sale, and will sell on favorable prices, and on usual time.

The enterprise was, within the past year, sold over twelve thousand dollars worth of the lands belonging to the University and Association, and it is for sale a few more lots to persons who wish them for immediate improvement and cultivation.

For further particulars apply to Peter Page, No. 22 Washington street of address him through Post Office Box 2206, Chicago, Illinois. PETER PAGE, Agent.

jan'6 6m

WANTED TO EXCHANGE

FOR A CITY RESIDENCE

A HOMESTEAD,

Consisting of a two-story Milwaukee brick House, out buildings, yard and garden, all in complete order, located in one of those beautiful and healthy Cities of Wisconsin, only 80 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.

Also, wanted to sell or exchange for city property,

WISCONSIN FARMING AND PINE LANDS.

☞ For particulars address post office box 2940. jy28 12w

Opticians.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

Late Physician and Surgeon to the Opthalmic and Aural Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., whose reputation is so well known throughout the United States for skill and success as an operator on the EYE and EAR is what has been in the city of twelve months, during which time he has treated with a success truly astonishing, FIFTEEN HUNDRED PATIENTS, many of whom had been totally blind for years, and others whose vision was so dim and feeble from long continued inflamation of the lids, have been made to see; and others again who had been entirely Deaf for many years, have both restored to hearing, and several others who have been deaf and dumb from birth, have been enabled to hear and speak—an operation believed to have never before been successfully performed by any Surgeon on the American continent.

apl6-1y 24W OFFICE AT 73 SOUTH CLARK.

SIGHT AND HEARING.

DR. F. A. CADWELL

OF TORONTO, C. W.

The Eminent and Skillful Operator on the

EYE AND EAR.

A the MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., is working miracles in the way of restoring

LOST SIGHT AND HEARING.

Upwards of One Hundred and Twenty-five Patients have been restored by Dr. C. within the last few weeks, many of whom have been blind for months and years, while others, who have been deaf from birth, can now hear and converse. The best proof as to how Dr. C.'s services are appreciated is, that he is daily receiving new patients from all parts of the country, recommended by those he has already relieved.

No fee is required for an examination or opinion, and no charge for services that are unsuccessful. Fee is payable only when the patient is received. Dr. Cadwell's Treatise on the Eye and Ear can be obtained as above, free of charge.

jy7-1y

LOUIS MAUSS,

Practical Optician,

Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, New York

79.....SOUTH CLARK STREET.....79

Largest and choicest assortment of Optical and Mathematical goods in the North-west.

Best crystal glass and genuine Brazillian Pebble Spectacles or Eyeglasses on hand. Also, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c. &c. All goods are sold at the lowest New York rates.

jan'6-1y

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VELLEMAN, FALCONER & Co., N. Y

Special Notices.

☞ Dr. Hostetter's justly celebrated and never failing Stomach Bitters will effectually cure all diseases of the body of a morbid nature. The Doctor in calling the attention of the public to this article is merely doing so with a few lay of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended. It is no quack article, but one that has stood the scrutiny of the American press and people. The testimony given in its favor by the most eminent and well known professors and private individuals in all parts of the United States is immense, and clearly evinces that its virtues are many. The use of the company cannot but add of the sceptical, that it is truly deserving the celebrity it has obtained wherever sold.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. jy6-2w

☞ Maravilla! Maravilla!! Maravilla!!!

WHAT IS IT?—The most wonderful preparation known for Restoring Dandruff, Curing Baldness, Relieving Sick Headache, Preventing the Hair from Falling Out, and Producing Curls. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the proprietors. Price 50 cents.

CHARLES ERNEST & CO., 36 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"It will accomplish all that is claimed for it, and no one need fear or mourn the loss of hair if they will use your Maravilla."

J. M. BRADSTREET, 207 Broadway, N.Y.

jan30-1m-4613

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Chevalier (at manager at Stanbery's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 5 Tremont Block, and examine those curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. de6-1y

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

H. A. TUCKER & CO.

☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh Office room, 31 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells streets, over the small hotel, half a flight, and one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least two ordinary bottles, and is the most economical. Pamphlets put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: the small holds about half a pint, and one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least one pint, and two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent better than the medium, and retails for three dollars.

WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 321 Broadway, New York. Wm Balling Establishment in Boston, 24 Cornhill, at the St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded Entirely from Gums,

Being the Best PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINE now before the public.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system all matter from the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken by Jaundice removes all unhealthy tone and discoloration of the whole system.

One dose taken a short time before sailing, gives vigor to the stomach and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures the worst case of Liver Complaint in its worst form, while from one to three bottles will positively yield almost to the most confirmed Dyspeptic. It operates without pain, sickness or nausea, and is performed in the most agreeable manner by using it according to directions.

Who are Using it are giving the Unanimous Testimony in its Favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator and then swallow.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured only by Sanford, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st., and PARKER, DAVIS & HAVEN, 113 Randolph street.

au30-1y

GO TO HEAD QUARTERS!

GO TO HEAD QUARTERS!

For all Patent Medicines

For all Patent Medicines,

THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT

THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT

—AT—

—AT—

BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S,

BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S,

124 Lake Street.

124 Lake Street.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Lake, near corner of Clark Street.

Lake, near corner of Clark Street.

STOMACH BITTERS

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by T. T. WATKINS & CO., 70 State street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by J. R. REED & CO., 141 and 147 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by FARNUM, PARKER & CO., 71 Water street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by SARGENT & ILSLEY, 149 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by J. E. S. FULLER & CO., 91 Water street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by BOCKEE, REED & CO., 98 Water street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by L. READ & CO., 39 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by O. F. FULLER & CO.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold, for their Tonic and other Medical Virtues, because no substitute can be palmed upon the unprincipled parties here and elsewhere have counterfeited them extensively, and to prevent deception we refer purchasers to the above parties for the genuine article or to the proprietors.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

LADDERS!—LADDERS!

We have on hand and for sale about four feet of Ladders, which we will sell at a low price. All Ladders sold by us are warranted to be made of the best material in the State of New York. Dealers and others will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

HIBBARD & POTMAN,

jy4-1m-4218 No. 19 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Stationery &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

Successors to A. H. Burley & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STATIONERY,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS,

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INGERSOLL AND SIMMONS.

BOOK BINDERS AND RULERS,

Blank Book Manufacturers,

We are now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from Country Officers, Banks, &c.

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Bill Paper, Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound new and re-bound, at reduced prices. Printing done with neatness and despatch. Terms moderate.

Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 2006. jy29 1y-dtf

FOUR SILVER MEDALS

AWARDED FOR

THE BEST BLANK BOOKS!

TO

Munson & Bradley,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

BLANK BOOKS

And every description of

Stationery,

61 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Two Silver Medals

AWARDED TO

MUNSON & BRADLEY,

FOR THE

BEST BLANK BOOKS,

BY THE

Chicago Mechanics' Institute.

NO. 81 LAKE STREET.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED

BY THE

Illinois State Agricultural Society

FOR THE

BEST BLANK BOOKS,

TO

Munson & Bradley,

Stationers' Hall, 61 Lake Street.

A Silver Medal was Awarded

AT THE

CRYSTAL PALACE,

BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

TO

Munson & Bradley

Of Chicago, for the

BEST BLANK BOOKS.

au30-cc05-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-st.,

have now on hand the following sizes of print:

18x27	19x25	20x30	20x27	20x32	21x28
22x30	23x34	24x30	24x36	24x37	25x32
25x35	25x38	26x34	26x38	27x35	30x37

Also, a large assortment of COPY BOOKS, PENS, &c. 1,000 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stock of

Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink, A. C. of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

au11 ☞ Cash paid for Rags. ☜

Dentists' Cards.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH,

Dental Surgeons.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Office, Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2244 au30-1y-4146

W. H. KENNICOTT,

DENTIST,

121 LAKE STREET.

au23-1y

E. A. BOGUE, Dentist.

Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite J. H. Reed & Co.'s.

DRS. FULLER & AUBAUGH, DENTISTS. Office, No. 83 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Supplying teeth promptly done at our office. Responsible guarantee for success in all cases. Call and see specimens.

W. W. ALLPORT

DENTIST,

Office and Residence, No. 84 Washington street.

oct7-bb3-1y

Removals.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has opened his new suite of DENTAL ROOMS on the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. Main entrance 101 Dearborn street. Entrance to Ladies' parlor, 71 Washington street.

J. A. KENNICOTT,

my30 3m 0435 Dental Surgeon.

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue to deal in

Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business,

As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of produce. Office

208 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Corner of Wells.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency

Office for Female Help,

No. 171 Washington street, conducted as heretofore by Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above place, where she will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help for every description. Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 2226. ap14-1y-c261

Architects and Builders.

G. P. RANDALL,

ARCHITECT,

OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

[jn30-11m-4678.]

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,

Architect and Superintendent.

Church and others Specifications and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from Drawings.

Office, 23 Dearborn street, first door north of Post Office. my11-7t-19

O. L. WHEELOCK,

Architect and Superintendent,

OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN BLOCK,

Opposite the Post Office, Chicago. no12-y3

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT,

No. 44 and 45 Lasalle street, (over Hoffman & Co.'s Bank,) will make all needful plans and specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to the numerous buildings erected from his plans throughout the city, as evidence of the ability and the care exercised in his office to secure in the most satisfactory manner.

au30-1y

Wood and Coal.

WOOD.—George Steel & Co. have opened their WOOD YARD in LUMBER-ST., SOUTH OF TWELFTH ST., BRIDGE, WEST SIDE, where they have every variety of hard and soft wood, Beech and Maple Wood, and Pure Maple, which they sell at the lowest market price. Orders received at their office, Steel's Block, foot of La Salle street. my24-3m

COAL.—Cheapest and best Coal. We are now selling Coal equal to Erie or Briar Hill Coal, delivered in family lots at $5.50 per ton. Orders received and promptly attended to at 35 Randolph street, and Canal street, foot of Randolph street. A reduction on short prices. The Coal is as good and fully as cheap as that which they have every season to haul the last quarter of March and April. Yard on Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe streets.

Orders left at Gordon, Hanna, No. 91 Lasalle street, will receive prompt attention.

GORDON & SON.

au30-1y-4178 LAW & STRATHER.

Press & Tribune.

JOB PRINTING.

THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE is prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of Job Printing in the NEWEST MANNER and at the Lowest Living Prices. Particular attention given to the printing of

BUSINESS CARDS, CIRCULARS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS, BLANK NOTES, LETTER HEADS, POSTERS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, LABELS, BILL HEADS, PROGRAMMES, CARDS, TICKETS, &c.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS. ☜

In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates. An examination of specimens and prices is respectfully solicited.

☞ Orders from the country promptly filled, and sent home by express.

THE GREAT IRISH REVIVAL.

Extraordinary Bodily Manifestations.

The last steamer brings intelligence of the continual increase and power of the remarkable religious revival in Ireland. It is a prominent topic in the newspapers we receive from Great Britain. One number of the *Banner of Ulster* has four columns in small type of reports of the various meetings held, chiefly in Belfast, on the previous Sabbath, and the conclusion apologizes to its readers for saying:

"So wide-spread—we might almost say general—is the revival movement, that it is quite impossible for us to prevent anything like a full detail of its progress and results, or satisfactory notices of any but the most prominent cases."

The *Banner* further says: "The movement, which must shortly arrest national attention, progresses in a manner which is a subject of astonishment to all who witness it. There are now comparatively few who are sceptical as to the serious and solemn character of the manifestations, even among those who at first were incredulous."

We have before spoken of the extraordinary bodily exercises connected with this work. The following, from an eye witness made by the Rev. Mr. Macnaughton, will give some further idea of the character of this very singular manifestation:

"There were bodily effects produced on the people there that he could not account for. Persons would be suddenly struck down as if they were dead, and not under the influence of exciting things said to them; for the same thing happened to them when they were alone, when no person was speaking to them. They were struck down and seemed to be in torture, mental or bodily, lying with their face towards heaven, and their lips moving, as if they were praying with great agony for mercy. He had known a case of a man going home from market, after having sold some produce, passing along the road side, and counting his money to see if it was all right, when he was struck down, as if sun-struck, and his money scattered on the ends of the Clerr of Chimney.

"Another case was within the last year, sold over twelve thousand dollars worth of the lands belonging to the University and Association, and it is for sale a few more lots to persons who wish them for immediate improvement and cultivation.

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FOR A CITY RESIDENCE

A HOMESTEAD,

Consisting of a two-story Milwaukee brick House, out buildings, yard and garden, all in complete order, located in one of those beautiful and healthy Cities of Wisconsin, only 80 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.

Also, wanted to sell or exchange for city property,

WISCONSIN FARMING AND PINE LANDS.

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Opticians.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

Late Physician and Surgeon to the Opthalmic and Aural Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., whose reputation is so well known throughout the United States for skill and success as an operator on the EYE and EAR is what has been in the city of twelve months, during which time he has treated with a success truly astonishing, FIFTEEN HUNDRED PATIENTS, many of whom had been totally blind for years, and others whose vision was so dim and feeble from long continued inflamation of the lids, have been made to see; and others again who had been entirely Deaf for many years, have both restored to hearing, and several others who have been deaf and dumb from birth, have been enabled to hear and speak—an operation believed to have never before been successfully performed by any Surgeon on the American continent.

apl6-1y 24W OFFICE AT 73 SOUTH CLARK.

SIGHT AND HEARING.

DR. F. A. CADWELL

OF TORONTO, C. W.

The Eminent and Skillful Operator on the

EYE AND EAR.

A the MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., is working miracles in the way of restoring

LOST SIGHT AND HEARING.

Upwards of One Hundred and Twenty-five Patients have been restored by Dr. C. within the last few weeks, many of whom have been blind for months and years, while others, who have been deaf from birth, can now hear and converse. The best proof as to how Dr. C.'s services are appreciated is, that he is daily receiving new patients from all parts of the country, recommended by those he has already relieved.

No fee is required for an examination or opinion, and no charge for services that are unsuccessful. Fee is payable only when the patient is received. Dr. Cadwell's Treatise on the Eye and Ear can be obtained as above, free of charge.

jy7-1y

LOUIS MAUSS,

Practical Optician,

Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, New York

79.....SOUTH CLARK STREET.....79

Largest and choicest assortment of Optical and Mathematical goods in the North-west.

Best crystal glass and genuine Brazillian Pebble Spectacles or Eyeglasses on hand. Also, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c. &c. All goods are sold at the lowest New York rates.

jan'6-1y

Brass Foundries.

HAMILTON, FULLER & CO.

Brass Founders & Steam Fitters,

MANUFACTORY 116 & 118 FRANKLIN St.,

Sales Room 104 Lake-st.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Railroad and other Pumps, Inspirators, Artesian well Pipe, Steam Whistles, Gauge Cocks, Stills and Still Worms, Plumbers' Rollers, and all kinds of Plumbers' Materials, Pipe and Jobwork to Warm Water Coolers, Grocery Canisters, Toilet Sets. A large stock of

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES.

[411-s60-1y]

FULLAGER & SMEETH,

Cor. West Randolph and Des Plaines-sts.

OPP. WEST MARKET

Coppersmiths, Brass Founders,

And Manufacturers of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK,

FINISHED BRASS WORK,

BABBETT METAL, &c.

Brazier's Copper

Always on hand, or furnished to order at short notice.

BRASS CASTINGS

Done to order.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.—CASH PAID FOR OLD METALS.

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Sewing Machines.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES.

For Family use, Tailoring purposes, Saddlery &c.

Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Machines in market, or money refunded. Wanted, an ag

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the We-ar and Bermuda.

THE AUSTRIANS RETIRE TO VERONA.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF GARIBALDI.

Prussia Notifies France that she Does Not Contemplate War.

Vast Preparations in France to Reduce the Quadrangle.

NEW YORK, July 14th.—The Bremen steamer Weser has arrived with London dates of the 4th inst.

THE WAR.

The German Diet has agreed to the proposition of Prussia, to place a corps of observation on the Rhine.

Disturbances have occurred at Messina.

A French division has been sent to join Prince Napoleon.

Despatches from Vienna, dated the 3d inst, state that the Piedmontese troops had surrounded Peschiera.

MILAN, July 1st.—Gen. Garibaldi is manoeuvering to close the whole valley of the Adige in order to isolate Trieste and cut off the Austrian communication with the Tyrol. Gen. Garibaldi is at Tirano with 5,000 troops.

The U. S. steam frigate Wabash has sailed from Trieste for Messina in consequence of the disturbances that have taken place.

A French squadron of six ships of the line, five frigates and many gun boats were seen off Corfola, on the Dalmatian coast on the 1st inst.

Several English vessels of war are off at Ancona.

Prince Windischgrats was expected at Berlin on the 3d, on a special mission from Vienna via Dresden.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Austrians have abandoned the line of the Mincio and fallen back on Verona, after having burned the bridges at Montambano, Vallegio and Goito.

The total loss of the second Austrian army at Solferino was 25 officers and 9,000 privates killed and wounded.

About 4,000 were missing, most of whom have already returned. The Austrians lost 5 guns.

TURIN, July 2.—To-day seven hundred prisoners of war passed through our town for Nabresina.

The Arch-Duchess Charlotte is about to establish an hospital for wounded soldiers in the Arch-Ducal palace here, and to support it with an annual donation of 20,000 florins.

TURIN, 3.—An English steamer coming from Liverpool announces that on the 20th ult. disturbances took place in Messina.

Four merchant war steamers are at Messina, of which three had left for the Adriatic Sea, off Ancona, where there were four English ships of the line.

Yesterday, Count Reechberg, the Austrian Premier, passed Nebrassio.

MUNICH, July 3.—On account of want of money for war purposes, an extraordinary Diet has been convoked for the 14th of July.

MASSEILLES, 2d.—Advices have been received from Naples to the 30th ult. Prince Frederick Enrey has been appointed Grand Cordon of the order of St. Johnnarian.

Prince Ishadela and Prince Corsitinia have been sent to London and Paris on mission, reciprocal to that dispatched to Naples by France and Sardinia, in the persons of M. Brenier and Count Salmour.

Letters from Rome to the 28th assert that an inquiry into the disturbances at Perugia has been ordered.

An official contradiction has been published of the reported liberation of criminals at Rome.

A circular publication on the temporal power of the Pope, and an address by His Holiness to the Cardinals in the legations, have been issued, both expressing confidence in the Emperor of the French.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The steamship Borussia, from Southampton on the evening of the 4th inst, arrived at this port this morning. She furnishes advices a half day later than those received by the steamer Weser.

The Borussia reports having passed the steamship Fulton bound for Southampton, on the 4th instant.

The second edition of the London *Times* of the 4th contains no telegraphic despatches, but merely letters from its correspondents.

The *Te Deum* was chanted at the Notre Dame on Sunday for the victory of the French arms in the battle field of Solferino.

The same thanksgiving was observed in all places of worship throughout Paris.

Preparations continued active at Toulon and Brest.

Another division of the army at Lyons leaves for Italy.

Immense quantities of projectiles continue to be forwarded to the seat of war.

Private but positive assurances that the recent measures with regard to her military forces are not taken with a view to the commencement of hostilities, and that France may remain perfectly tranquil on that score.

Confidence had been restored in the commercial circles of France since the victory at Solferino.

A letter from Lyons says that orders had been received by manufacturers from the United States entirely incomprehensible them for all they have lost by the w r.

It was feared, however, that the failure of the sugar crop this year will create serious difficulties for the next year.

THE MARKETS.

Breadstuffs closed dull. Provisions also remain dull.

LONDON, 4th.—Consols 93¼.

The French renters had advanced on the Paris Bourse; closing at 65c. 35c.

LONDON, July 4.—Consols are quoted this afternoon at 93@93¼.

The Late Mufus Choate.

BOSTON, July 16.—A preliminary meeting of the members of the Suffolk bar was held this forenoon, for making arrangements in reference to the death of Rufus Choate. A Committee of thirteen was appointed to designate an appropriate action for a proper observance of their loss, as follows: Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice, Charles G. Loring, Bartlett, B. R. Curtis, Caleb Cushing, Ed. D. Sopier, H. F. Hallett, George Lunt, F. H. Chandler, Rich'd H. Dana, jr., Charles K. Woodbury, and Richard Dunean, and Henry C. Hetbfiles. Remarks were made by Hon. Sidney Bartlett, Caleb Cushing, B. F. Hallett and C. F. Sherwin, and then the meeting adjourned to Tuesday next.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Ats meeting of the bar to-day, to-day, to take measures in reference to the death of Mr. Choate, Judge Bosworth presided, and a committee of five appointed to draft resolutions and to make arrangements for a general meeting of the bar, which is to be held at Delmonico's on Tuesday next.

Warlike Demonstrations on the British Channel Coasts.

NEW YORK, July 15. British colonial papers continue to exhibit alarm at the movements of the French navy along the fishing coasts. The Halifax *Sun* of July 6th says:

"French men-of-war in unusual numbers are making their appearance in the Straits of Belle Isle, and on the coast of Newfoundland, and it is apparent that what the Emperor regards as essential to the extension of his naval power is to be obtained by a demonstration. Idle conversions are forming in various parts of Nova Scotia, similar to those of England. A number of sailors are volunteering for the English navy under the bounty offered by Government."

Indian News.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The New Mexican mail, dated Santa Fe, June 27th, reached Independence this A. M. Large numbers of Comanche's and Kaw Indians were at Walnut Creek. The Kaws were endeavoring to form an alliance with the Camanches for the purpose of punishing the people at Council Grove for hanging two of their tribe a few days ago. The commanders of forces were at the crossing of the Arkansas, but they were not sufficient to hold the Indians in check, should they become hostile.

No Change of Railroad Freights.

NEW YORK, July 15.—No change is to be made in regard to freights. The Presidents of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Central have come to a full understanding, and report that they expect New York Legislature will raise the canal tolls more readily upon the present profits of roads, low rates are to be maintained. Flour freights from Buffalo by rail are reported as low as 25c. per barrel.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—The steamer Tennessee with dates from Vera Cruz, to the 12th inst, arrived here to day with $725,000 in specie.

The U. S. steamer Brooklyn will bring a portion of the treaty between Mexico and the United States.

Juarez issued a decree on the 10th inst., declaring the church property national property.

Weather at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—After several days of unprecedented hot weather, the thermometer ranging between 90 and 100 degrees, a thunder and lightning storm occurred yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a gale, prostrating trees and fences, and uprooting several buildings in the southern portion of the city. Nobody injured.

Steamer Sailed.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The steamship City of Baltimore sailed at noon for Liverpool with $10 in specie and $60,000 in specie. Among the passengers is Commodore Vanderbilt which sails this P. M., will take out nearly a million.

Heavy Failure.

NEW YORK, July 16th.—Mathews & Mitchell, grocers, are reported to have failed, with liabilities amounting to $140,000.

The Emigration Across the Plains.

Mr. James C. Mitchell, Secretary of the Committee Perry Company across Loup Fork, reviews the Omaha *Nebraskian* that up to June 26th, one thousand eight hundred and seven wagons, twenty hand carts, five thousand four hundred and seven head of cattle, two hundred and one four hundred and twenty-four owners, four hundred and eighty children, 1,810 horses, 400 mules, 8010 oxen, and 6000 sheep, had crossed this ferry at that point. This statement includes no portion of the Mormon emigration, but embraces only the California, Oregon and Pike's Peak emigrants and their stock, all going westward. The returning emigration crossed at Elkhorn Ferry, about fifteen miles above the confluence of the Loup Fork with the Platte. The bulk of the eastward bound emigrants like crossed at the same point, so that it is probable that not much less than ten thousand persons have passed over the military road eastward from this city, since the 20th of March. It is from these probable that another year the emigration passing up the Platte Valley will be ten times as great.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, '59.

The Receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—JULY 15.

	Flour, bbls.	Wht. Corn, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Rye, bus.	Barley, bus.	No.
By Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By Illinois Central	939	30014	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....
By C. & A. R. R.	30	1610	6734	2760	.....	35	.....
By C. & R. I. R. R.	1000	750	776	.....	.....	.....	166
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	300	1338	724	.....	.....	.....	16
By C. & M. R. R.	1000	225	3000	.....	.....	.....	15
By C. P. & F. W. R. R.	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By C. & A. & St. L. R. R.	216	610	697	3	.....	.....	1
Total.....	3559	36964	4295	.....	.....	.....	181

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JULY 15.

To Buffalo	.....	30267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Ogdensburgh	339	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Other Ports	200	1137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	539	37404	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Wh't bu.	259	Lumber, ft.	122,000
Corn, bu	14,000	Shingles, No.	100,000
Oats, bu	1,000	Lath, No	40,000
Coal, tons	150	Salt, bbls	50
Gravel, cords	150	Wheat, bu	0

The *Weser* was telegraphed to day with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. Breadstuffs were dull.

The heaviness in the Wheat market continues, and we have to note a still further decline of 2@3c on Spring grades. About 30,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at $1.14@1.16 for new No. 1 Red on track and delivered; $1.04 for old No. 1 Red in store; 85c for No. 1 Spring; 61@64c for Standard Spring, and 58c for No. 2 Spring—closing dull, with buyers of Standard in round lots at 62c. Nothing doing in flour. The buoyancy in Corn was not so great to-day; but the market was active at a decline of 1@2c, opening rather quiet, but gradually stiffening towards the close. About 36,000 bushels of all grades, changed hands at 47@48c for No. 1; 44@45c for No. 2, and 40c for Rejected—all in store. At the close there was a good demand at 48c, but no sellers below 49c. Oats are neglected and very dull. New Rye, 75c. Wool firm. A lot of 3,500 lbs extra full blood Saxony were sold to-day at 46c. Buyers, however, are generally very cautious till they hear the result of the New England Trade Sale of Woolen Goods. Hides in better supply: but the market continues firm. Old Potatoes scarcely saleable.

CINCINNATI—July 15.—Receipts, 1465 bbls flour; 2,555 bu corn; 6,738 bu wheat; 3,346 bu oats; 963 bu barley. The *Gazette* of this morning says:

In our general markets to-day, the leading feature was a further decline in flour. Early in the day there were sales of superfine at $3.00; but after the news from New York, prices dropped down to $4.50, at which there were many buyers at that. Whisky declined 1c, closing at 24c. There was a continued active demand for Bacon, with sales of near 500 hhds at 7 and 8c for shoulders and sides; and at close, holders asked 7½c and 9½c. Of Bulk Meat, 50,000 lbs Sides sold at 8c. The asking prices at close, were 6¾ and 9¼c for Shoulders and Sides. Nothing done in Lard or Mess Pork. The demand for Bacon is chiefly from the Southeast. There is a continued active demand for Sugar, at full rates. Molasses is steady at 37c, and Coffee is firm a 11¾ to 12¼c, with a moderate demand from the trade. Wheat is inactive, and the prices are drooping. Corn is in fair demand and firm at 58@59c. Oats sold down to 40c, and the market generally was dull.

MILWAUKEE—July 15.—Receipts, 192 bushels wheat; 727 bu oats; 553 bu corn. Shipments, 700 bbls flour; 16,500 bu wheat; 4,700 bu oats. Wheat declined 5@10c—closing at 75@78c for No. 1 Spring.

BOSTON, July 14.—Receipts, 1805 bbls flour; 1300 bu corn; 700 bu oats; 900 bu rye. Corn in moderate demand at 95@97c. Flour dull.

THE SALT TRADE.—The Syracuse *Journal* says: The quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation for the four weeks ending July 3d, was as follows:

At Syra. un, Dist. No. 1	112,742 bushels.
" Salina, Dist. No. 2	31,453 "
" Liverpool, Dist. No. 3	41,231 "
" Geddes, Dist. No. 4	11,328 "
	204,957

The whole amount of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation from the 1st January to July 3d, 1859, is ..... 1,700,933 bushels.
The inspection for the corresponding date in the same time in 1858, was ..... 1,503,924 "
Decrease 227,009

NEW YORK, July 14—Receipts, 1167 bbls flour; 13,580 bu wheat; 6,108 bu corn; 730 bu oats.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The market for flour is dull at $4.75 for superfine; 1000 bbls sold for private terms. The market for wheat is inactive, but prices are unchanged. Corn, being light in stock, is firmer, but prices are not quotably higher. Provisions quiet with no sales of importance. Hemp dull at $1.02@1.10. Lard steady at $1.15@5.20 for upper and lower Missouri. Whisky in moderate demand at 25½c. The receipts during the last 24 hours include 3,000 bu wheat and 1,000 bu corn. No change in mdlsey matters. Eastern exchange very scarce at ¼c prem.

STOCK OF RIO COFFEE.—The circular of Scott & Sons, M. Y., gives the following table of stocks of Rio Coffee in the principal markets:

July 2 New Orleans	30,000
" 2 Philadelphia	9,000
" 2 Baltimore	9,000
13—New York	70,000
Total, bags	118,000

NEW YORK—July 13.—Receipts, 1,767 bbls flour; 2,480 bu wheat; 13,796 bu oats; no corn

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Receipts for the week	24,427	15,000	20,000
do since Jan 1	1,202,200	2,707,000	1,295,000
Exports for the week	20,200	.....	13,000
do since Jan 1	544,222	21,262	114,642

Buffalo Markets.

BUFFALO, July 13.

FLOUR—Dull, and nothing done worth quoting. Sales 200 bbls at $3.90 for Genesee; 1,000 bbls at $3.75 for Ohio; 1,000 bbls at $3.70 for Canadian. Wheat—Receipts 6,000 bushels; sales 5,000 bushels at 90c for No. 1 Chicago Spring; 1,000 bushels at 92c for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; 1,000 bushels at 93c for Upper Lake do. Barley and Rye quiet. CORN—Receipts 50 bbls at 35c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—No change.

CANAL RECEIPTS—To-day, 6,000 bu wheat, 14,000 bu oats, 2,000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—None reported.

Weekly Review of the New York Stock Market.

PER TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, July 16.

The week closes upon a very stirring Stock market at a material advance over the prices current at the date of the last. The firmness is most noticeable on the railroad shares that have been most largely sold for future delivery. The feeling today is much firmer than yesterday, the disposition to realize on the rise now prevailing.

The open iron for the rise took hold quite spiritedly, especially of the western R. R. shares. Hudson River was one of the strongest on the list, rising to 44¾. Pacific Mail rose to 83 against daily yesterday. Quinsy closed firm at 64—although Southern did not participate in the upward movement, they offered very freely on seller's option. The exercise of short fell to 30@40 90c.

The coal stocks were not well kept, especially Pennsylvania, which fell off 1¼.

Rail Road bonds were very quiet, and prices underwent no particular change.

The State Stock were a trifle easier to buy. Missouri and Virginia 6's each fell ¼; Stonington and the Bond (New York) 7's each fell ½. Illinois 6's were firmer at 90½.

Exchange was steady at 9@9¼ buying, and ¼ premium selling.

The following is the range of prices for the week:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last.	Sales.
Erie	24¾	23¾	24¾	1,000
Erie Preferred	44¾	43¾	44¾	1,000
Hudson River	44¾	43¾	44¾	1,000
Reading	69¾	68¾	69¾	1,000
Michigan Southern	24¾	23¾	24¾	1,000
Michigan Central	46¾	45¾	46¾	1,000
Illinois Central	64¾	63¾	64¾	1,000
Cleveland & Toledo	29¾	28¾	29¾	1,000
Chicago & Rock Island	69¾	68¾	69¾	1,000
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	84¾	83¾	84¾	1,000
Galena & Chicago	69¾	68¾	69¾	1,000
Cleveland & Pittsburg	49¾	48¾	49¾	1,000
Cleveland & Columbus	84¾	83¾	84¾	1,000
Canton Co.	14¾	13¾	14¾	1,000
Quicksilver	14¾	13¾	14¾	1,000
Pacific Mail	84¾	83¾	84¾	1,000
Quinsy	64¾	63¾	64¾	1,000
Virginia 6's	84¾	83¾	84¾	1,000
Missouri 6's	84¾	83¾	84¾	1,000
Tennessee 6's	84¾	83¾	84¾	1,000
Illinois 6's	90½	89½	90½	1,000
Stonington	84¾	83¾	84¾	1,000
Bond (New York) 7's	84¾	83¾	84¾	1,000

Foreign Steamers to Arrive.

	From	For	Date
Weser	Southampton	New York	June 15
Arago	Southampton	New York	June 29
Hungarian	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Europa	Liverpool	New York	July 2
Alma	Liverpool	Boston	July 2
Persia	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 6
City of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Arctic	Southampton	New York	July 6
Africa	Liverpool	New York	July 9
New York	Liverpool	New York	July 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	July 16

Transportation.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY—Incorporated

CASH CAPITAL, ... $900,000.

JOHN L. FINNEY, Jr., Secretary.
JAMES C. EVANS, Vice President.
JAMES C. EVANS, Sec'y and Treasurer.

On the opening of navigation, this Company will be prepared to transport Passengers, Merchandise, Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., from New York, Boston, Albany and Troy to any of the Western cities. Also, Propy, Provisions, Produce, etc., from any of the Lake Ports to This Water, with as great care and dispatch, and at as low a rate of freight as any other line. This will be the only line giving through bills of lading for all property when desired. This Company have

EIGHT STEAM PROPELLERS,

To ply between Buffalo and Chicago, touching at ports at Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan. Having at Chicago ample facilities and warehouse accommodations for the reception, assorting and shipping of all articles entrusted to their care, which will be under the direction of their Agent, who will give his personal attention to the fulfilment of contracts, adjustment of claims and dispatch.

As our Company have a large line of

CANAL BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL,

and are about to establish a line of Steam Canal Boats also, we are prepared to transport to our numerous customers, that they can rely upon

GREATER DISPATCH AND AT LESS RATES

than by any other route. We, therefore, call upon the public to confirm the patronage so liberally bestowed during the past season.

Offices and Docks on Market street, between Washington and Randolph streets, Chicago.

ULIAS. E. CHASE, Agent.

jy8-3m

COLLINGWOOD LINE.—

Commencing on the opening of Navigation, the following A No. 1 new and large propeller steamers will form a regular line of

PASSENGER PACKETS

between Collingwood and Liverpool, will fill this line as follows:

HUNTSMAN, Capt. Pace,
FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. Pace,
ONTONAGON, Capt. Wilkins.

Leave Chicago from the foot of Lasalle street, South Side, at 7 o'clock, A. M., on the 1st, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday ever since, at 6 o'clock, landing at all points on the west side of Lake Michigan, as far north as Two Rivers, and at Manitowoc.

The Steamer of Leaving from Chicago and ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan, to Boston, New York, Montreal, and all the principal points in the Eastern and New England States and Canada.

For Freight or Passage apply to

A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents,
Foot of Lasalle st., Chicago, Ill.

jy16-6t

OLD OSWEGO LINE

Transportation Company,

Established in 1852.

Merchandise and other property forwarded to and from the West, via Canal to Oswego, thence by the Lakes

QUICKER AND CHEAPER

than by any other communication.

☞ NO TRANSHIPMENT AT ALBANY OR TROY. ☜

ALVORD & DANA, Owners & Forwarders, 67 New York, Syracuse, Oswego and Albany.
Oswego, ALBERT LEE, General Western Agent, Chicago.
The Propeller Steamer Ben Franklin, Capt. Lawrence, with the "Standard Line" of Vessels on the Lakes, will give low rates of freight for heavy freight, to and from all points West.

New York Agents—P. B. DANE, W. H. JENNISON, A. R. THOMPSON, 100 Broad street.
Albany Consignees—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., 67 Pier.
DOUSMAN & CO., Milwaukee.
Oswego—ALVORD, DANA & CO.

jy7-6m-c708 Consignees.

STEAM TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, and Scotland for $30.

THE ATLANTIC
ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
New York and Galway Line.
The staunch and powerful Iron Steamer
ADELAIDE,
Capt. SHERIDAN,

Will sail from Pier No. 4 N. R., on Thursday, July 21st, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails.

Passage to Galway, including Steward's fee, $30 (cabin); Tabled Chart $60; including free tickets to the principal cities on the main line of railway in Great Britain and Ireland. Third Class must provide plate, knife, fork, water can and bedding.

First Cabin passage to St. Johns $25
For passage tickets, either to or from any part of Great Britain, or further information, apply at the office of the AMERICAN AGENT,
20 Dearborn street

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NEWELL SNOW,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 112 Dearborn st., Chicago.

Being in receipt of frequent consignments from Eastern markets, and availing myself of the best opportunities presented to the trade, I am able to offer

Large or Small Quantities.

Dealers as well as those buying for their own use will find it for their advantage to examine my stock and prices.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

jal-2m-2366

MICHIGAN MILLS.—STATE STREET.

We are manufacturing, and are ready to sell at satisfactory prices the following:

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.
EXTRA BOLTED MEAL,
FEED, SHORTS AND MILL PRODUCTS.

We warrant all articles sold, and deliver goods to any part of the city free of charge.

Bakers and Grocers supplied at wholesale rates.

jy21 HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of four several promissory notes made and given by Alfred H. Smith, of Chicago, to T. Marshall Pratt, dated August 16th, A. D., 1858, for the payment to the sum of nineteen hundred and five hundred and twenty-five dollars, which notes were secured by a mortgage executed by the said Alfred H. Smith and wife, to Alfred P. Wurtz and S. Kilnatch, his wife, of Chicago, to the said T. Marshall Pratt, of the City of New Jersey, dated the said 16th day of August, A. D., 1857, in which the said Alfred H. Smith by default should be made in payment of said notes or either of them on the days respectively when the same should become due, and payable, that then the whole sum secured by said notes, should thereafter at the option of the said T. Marshall Pratt, the party of the second part in said mortgage, become immediately due and payable.**

And whereas, the said mortgage and notes have been by the said T. Marshall Pratt duly assigned and made over to the undersigned. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the mortgaged premises, on Friday, the fifteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the right, title and interest of the said Alfred H. Smith, in and to the following described premises, situated in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and known as being the north half of lot number one hundred and sixty-four (164) in Canal Trustees' subdivision of the south fractional quarter of section number thirty-three (33), township thirty-nine (39), north of range fourteen, east of the third principal meridian, with the appurtenances thereof.

Dated July 15th, 1859.

ROBERT H. FOSS, President.
EDWARD WOOD, Secretary. jy16-d3w-2502

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR
MILLSTONES,
Of All Quarries, and
C. W. Brown's Patent Portable
Flouring and Grist Mills.
And Dealers in
DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS.
Smut Mills and Separators,
Separators for Wasteroom,
Bellings of all kinds,
Hoisting Screws and Bell Cups,
Iron Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
Fairbanks' Scales
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY!

Plans, Specifications and Estimates Furnished when desired and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of these Engines, Boilers, and Boilers, from the Manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & TWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engines of 8 inch stroke, with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Gauges, Valves and Connections complete and ready for use, when set in Chicago:

4	nom. horse power	20 horse power	$1,200
6	" "	30 " "	1,500
8	" "	40 " "	1,800
10	" "	50 " "	2,000
12	" "	60 " "	2,250
14	" "	70 " "	2,500

and in the proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve

For Four Mills. We confidently recommend them as equal for use to any other style of Governor in the market.

Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel

Over the usual class of Engines in use in the West. We have adopted many of the improvements of different manufacturers which they may be severally entitled to, and which we have found by long experience to be valuable, and which will prove, beyond question, to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very Low Figures.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.
jy7 P. O. address Box 374. jy7 1m

STONE CUTTING.

S. & O. WILSON, in addition to all kinds of Monumental and Building Stone Cutting, have on hand a large stock of Marble, Stone and Slate Mantels, which they will sell at low prices. Office corner State and Randolph streets. Yard on Lake street, near the Bridge.

jy7

Furniture, &c.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—

C. MORGAN,
199 . . . Lake Street . . . 199

Is now selling his huge and beautiful stock of

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, OAK AND WALNUT FURNITURE,

At less than New York cost. It is one of the largest and best assorted Stocks of Furniture west of New York, and will be sold for Cash at Cost, and many articles of splendid

Rosewood and Mahogany

For much less than cost. Among the numerous articles comprising this stock, are New and Most Elegant Suits of

Parlor, Bedroom and Library in Sets,

—OF—

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND OAK DE . AIR,

From $14 to $150. Hat Trees of every kind,

SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS OF

every description. Prices ranging from $4 to $30. In short every kind of Furniture Suitable for

HOUSE FURNISHING,

May be had at the Lowest Cash Prices, by applying as above.

P. C. C.—I am also constantly receiving new Furniture from New York and Boston of the Latest Styles, Most Approved Patterns, and of the most substantial and durable make.

my7-1y

BABCOCK & PEEK,

[SUCCESSORS TO WIRE, PEEK & CO.]
171.....**Randolph Street**.....171

MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON

FURNITURE,
In Great Variety.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.

☞ Particular Attention paid to Country Orders, and to Furnishing Hotels, etc. ap8-d30-1y

REMOVAL NOTICE.

JOHN WEST
IS NOW OPENING HIS
CARPET HALL.
111---Lake Street----111
WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings.
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,

OILCLOTHS
—AND—
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

MATS, SHADES, RUGS,
MATS, SHADES, RUGS,
MATS, SHADES, RUGS,
MATS, SHADES, RUGS,

—AND—

JOHN WEST.

NO. 111.....LAKE STREET.....NO. 111

[ma13-1y-c600]

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

—AT—

NEW YORK AND BOSTON PRICES.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

20 Per Cent Saved in the Purchase.

—BY—

SHEARER, PAINE & STRONG,

Having Removed to

JONES' NEW IRON FRONT STORE,

NO. 208 RANDOLPH STREET,

Are now prepared to offer to the public, the assortment, and to the public generally, the largest and best assorted

STOCK OF FURNITURE

West of New York, which they have recently received, and now offering, consisting in part of MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT

PARLOR FURNITURE,

In Brocatelle, De Laine, Plush and Hair Cloth, Enameled, Oak, Chestnut, Ash and Rosewood Chamber Sets, Bureaus of New and Elegant Designs, from the best manufactories in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

ALSO,

At extensive variety of Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood Tete-a-Tete, Reception and Fancy Chairs, Easy Rocking Chairs, Sewing Chairs, Ottomans, Couches and Lounges, Reception, Marble Top, Extension and Pier Tables, Sofas and Sideboards, Patent Spring Beds, Curled Hair, Cotton and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Pillow Rest Chairs, Carved Oak Extension Tables, Oak Dining Chairs, Oak Bed Chairs and Common Furniture.

Also on hand a large assortment of mantrage cornices.

Collections made on all the principal cities in the United States, on the most favorable terms. ap23

MARINE BANK,

CHICAGO, BANKING AND FIRE INSURANCE CO

Capital $500,000,

B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

LATEST PATTERNS

And most approved styles of Goods, which will make it a

FURNISHING HOTELS AND HOUSES

To examine our Stock before sending East.

No parties visiting the city for the Purchase of Furniture

Our Mammoth Stock,

Before Making their Purchases.

—TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.—

We are prepared to sell the Furniture of every grade, from the Kitchen to the Parlor, will be furnished from our Establishment at Prices Lower than any House in the U. S.

SHEARER, PAINE & STRONG,
203 - - Randolph Street, - - 203

FURNITURE.—FURNITURE—

110 Randolph and 108 Lake Street,
UP STAIRS.

MARSH BROTHERS

Assure their friends and customers that they are now MANUFACTURING and receiving for their

SPRING TRADE,

A large assortment of

Elegant Furniture,

Superior to anything they have before offered. No effort has been spared to produce first-class work at a LOW TARIFF OF PRICES. Being desirous not to remove the stock, we shall be found at our

OLD STAND, 110 RANDOLPH-ST.

We have, also, in consequence of increasing trade, the result of our low prices, leased the warerooms

105 LAKE STREET,

Over Judd & Corthell's Boot and Shoe Store, and shall display our large stock of

RICH, MEDIUM AND COMMON FURNITURE

Having now increased accommodations we have added to our stock

Suits in Brocatelle and Plush.

Also, a carefully selected assortment of

CHAMBER SETTS

In Oak, Walnut and Rosewood Finish.

GILT MIRRORS.

We would call the special attention of the TRADE to our stock of

Sofas of Our Own Manufacture,

Which we are offering at Eastern prices.

OFFICE BY TELEGRAPH always open. MATTRESSES and BEDDING of every description made to order. We would say that we have enlarged facilities for manufacturing, and are determined to spare no pains to please. We hope to increase the number of those who, wanting anything in our line, always call first at

MARSH BROTHERS,
110 Randolph street. 105 Lake st.—Up Stairs.

[ap18-d776]

MOSS! MOSS!!

DUNHAM'S PREPARED MOSS, Put up expressly for Upholsterers, Carriage Makers and Bedding purposes in bags or small bales, for sale in quantities to suit, at low prices. Orders from the city and country solicited.

E. B. DUNHAM & CO., Commission Merchants,
28 Commercial-st., and 19 Lovers, St. Louis.

wh11-1y-c681

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

48 LAKE STREET.

PRESERVE JARS,

FRUIT CANS,
JELLY TUMBLERS!

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—BY—

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 LAKE STREET.

jy11-1y

DISSOLUTION—The firm heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the name of SHEARER & STRONG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. We have sold to John D. Park all our interest in the stock of goods, and all the assets of the late firm, and to whom all accounts due from them will be paid, and who will pay all liabilities and indebtedness of said firm. And the said John D. Park is hereby authorized to sign and collect in the name of the late firm.

Dated at Chicago, the 5th day of July, A. D. 1859.

SAMUEL SHEARER,
HORACE B. STRONG,
JOHN D. PARK.

jy12-d3w-2478

10 jy7 BBLS. DRIED RASPBERRIES, just received and for sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

500 jy7 BXS. PRIME ORANGES, in good order, just received and for sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

300 jy7 BXS. PRIME LEMONS IN good order, just received and for sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

5000 jy7 LBS. TURKISH PRUNES just received and for sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

50 jy7 BBLS. DRIED APPLES, just received and for sale by J. W. DOANE & CO.

20 jy7 BBLS. DRIED PEACHES, pared and unpared, just received and for sale low by J. W. DOANE & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

20 jy7 BBLS. DRIED BLACKberries, just received and for sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

2000 jy7 BXS. FIRE CRACKERS for sale low by J. W. DOANE & CO.

2000 jy7 BXS. TORPEDOES IN Bond and Sash tapes, for sale low by J. W. DOANE & CO.

LUMBERMEN'S EXCHANGE.—The Rooms of the Association, Lind's Block, Lake street, will be open eight to nine o'clock, at a Lumberman's Exchange, at which time and place Lumbermen can meet to exhibit to their customers and country Dealers, Vessel Captains, and others interested in the trade are invited to call.

EDWARD WOOD

Railroads.

NA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
Monday, July 6th, 1858, trains will leave Chicago (Sundays excepted):
For Dwight, 7:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. and from Dwight at 8:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
For Joliet, Plainfield, Aurora, Dundee, Dunlaith, Jesse and all intermediate places: 9:00 A. M. and from Joliet, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, etc.: 4:00 P. M.
For Morris, McHenry, Geneva, Lake and all intermediate places between Chicago and Dunlaith.
For all night trains, apply at the Company's Office, 121 South Canal street.
For through tickets to the Northwest, apply at the Company's Office, 121 South Canal street.
H. H. TALCOTT, General Passenger Agent.
E. S. TALCOTT, General Superintendent.

AGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,
Milwaukee leave Daily (Sundays excepted,)
P. M.—Stopping at all Stations.
P. M.—Stopping at Principal Stations.
Milwaukee with La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad for the only all Railroad Line to La Crosse, ose and Quickest Route to St. Paul and the
Accommodation train leaves at 5.15 P. M.
M. L. SYKES, JR. M. P. Supt.

AGO AND NORTHWES-TERN RAILWAY.
her to-day, July 1, trains on the Chicago and Railway, (formerly the Chicago, St. Paul Lake Railroad,) will leave Chicago at
15 A. M., and 5:10 P. M.,
igh Express Trains, connecting at Prairie Du Chien with the Line direct for St. Paul, &c.
the through U. S. Mail for all points in the
ugh from Chicago to Prairie du Chien without
ng at Prairie du Chien with daily line of Boats
DEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

NOIS CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
after Sunday, June 12th, 1859, trains will leave Central Depot, foot of Lake street, for Alton, Lawrenceville, Vincennes, Mt. Joseph, Cairo, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Peoria, Galesburgh, Springfield, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville,
leave at 11:00 a.m., (Sundays excepted), arriving at 2:45 a.m.; Cairo at 8:30 a.m.; Memphis at
Express at 11:00 p.m., (Saturdays excepted,) arrives at 2:45 p.m.; Galesburgh at 7:30 p.m.; Peoria at 9:30 p.m.; Cairo at 6:00 p.m.
Accommodation at 6:00 p.m., (Sundays excepted), arrives at Galesburgh at 10:30 p.m. On Saturdays a Passenger Train will run on this train to URBANA.
Night Express at 9:15 p.m., arrives at 6:45 a.m.
Sleeping Cars are run on all Night Trains, and checked through to Cairo, St. Louis and St.
TICKETS for sale at the Company's Office at Central Depot, also at the office of the Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, corner of Lake and Randolph streets, and at the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Depot, between Lake and Michigan streets, and at all Railroad offices North and
DE PARK AND WOOD LAWN TRAINS.
Chicago at 6:30 a.m. | Leave Wood Lawn at 7:00 a.m.
" 9:00 " | " " 10:00 "
" 2:00 p.m. | " " 1:00 p.m.
" 5:00 " | " " 4:15 "
" 6:30 " | " " 5:45 "
Fare 10 cents each way.
Families Tickets at reduced rates, good for three months, can be obtained at the office of the Passenger Agent in the Great Central Depot.
W. R. ARTHUR, Superintendent.
JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent. 1016-y

LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Summer Arrangement.
after SUNDAY, May 22, 1859, two Express Trains daily for
ICAGO, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS.
Fishers Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska,
ly of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railway, connecting at Alton with the Express Trains of the Great Western, going South, as follows:
Express Train, (Sundays excepted,) West Van Buren and
Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)
m.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)
Express, 7:15 a. m.
Express, 11:15 p. m.
CONNECTIONS:
Chicago and Alton with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines.
Alton with the Rock Island R. R. west, and the " cut
Alton Junction with the Peoria & Oquawka R. R.
Alton, Galesburgh, Burlington, and intermediate sta-
Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North
Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east
Springfield with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River
St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River to North Missouri Railroad, Kwaikit, Pacific and Missouri Railroad, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, Wabash, Pike's Peak and the gold regions, North Missouri, and Nebraska, and with St. Louis, Jacksonville and Northern Railroad, for Jacksonville, Naples and Meredosia.
Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office at Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) in Chicago, and at the Depot, corner of Alton and Market streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the
Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other
SPLENDID AND WILDTOOTH ACCOMMODATION.
Leave Chicago at 5:00 p.m.; arrive at Bloomington at 9:40 p.m.; arrive at Chicago at 10:00 a.m.
Leave Bloomington at 5:00 p.m.; arrive at Chicago at 7:45 p.m.
A. D. ABBOTT, Gen. Supt.
H. MORSE, Gen. Agent and Asst Supt. my26

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE,
Composed of the
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND, PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY AND MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI RAILROADS.
Direct routes from Chicago to Joliet, Lasalle, Peoria, Bureau, Davenport, Rockville, Washington, Iowa City, Richmond, Oskaloosa City, Fort Kearney, and all points in Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.
Cars run between Rock Island and Davenport, connecting with Burlington Route.
DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL.
Arrive at Rock Island, 1:20 pm; Peoria, 6:15; Bureau, 6:50; Rock Islands 1:20 pm; Davenport, 8:30.
NIGHT EXPRESS.
Arrive at Rock Island, 9:30 pm; Lasalle, 1:00 am; Peoria, 5:00 am; Rock Island, 5:00 am; Muscatine, 8:30; Washington, 12:05 pm; Iowa City, 10:30 am.
CONNECTIONS.
Arrives at Junction, 6:45 pm; Bloomington, 6:30 pm; Pekin, 7:30 pm; Mendota, 5:00 pm; Morris, 5:00 pm; Aurora, 6:00 pm; Elgin, 6:00 pm; Dundee, 7:15 pm.
Main train leaves daily (Sundays excepted).
Main train leaves daily (Saturdays excepted).
Main train leaves daily (Sundays excepted).
Night Express leaves at 9:30 pm and 6:30 pm.
Night Accommodation at 9:30 pm.
Passengers for Rock Island and Mississippi and Missouri Railroads from the only through route from Chicago to the Mississippi River.
Passengers from through to Iowa City and Washington, Iowa, without change, via Davenport and Muscatine, crossing the Railroad Bridge between Rock Island and Davenport.
CONNECTIONS.
At Lasalle, with Illinois Central Railroad for Galena, South, Cairo and intermediate points.
At Peoria with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad for Burlington and Keokuk.
At Peoria with Illinois River Packet Company, to St. Louis and intermediate points, every afternoon at 5 o'clock.
At Washington with Line of Stages to Oskaloosa, Knoxville, Pella and Des Moines, Iowa.
At Iowa City with Western Stage Co's Line Mail Coaches for Marengo, Homestead, Monticello, Anamosa, Cedar Rapids, and all points in Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.
Through Tickets to all points on this line, and to all principal points East, West and South, can be procured at the Company's Office, 62 Clark street, under the Tremont House, Chicago, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Depot, foot of Lake street, and at the Depot.
JOHN F. TRACY, Superintendent.
W. L. ST. JOHN General Ticket Agent. apl1

FARE REDUCED.—
Chicago, Cleveland & Pittsburgh Short Railroad Line
ONLY 20½ HOURS FROM CHICAGO TO PITTSBURGH.
Direct connection with the Pennsylvania R. R. to Philadelphia and New York. 30 hours to New York.
On and after April 11, 1858, trains will leave Chicago from the depot of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. R. as follows:
Express at 9:00 A. M., arrives at Toledo 5:00 P. M., Cleveland, 9:30 P. M., Pittsburgh, 7:45 A. M., Philadelphia, 4:30 P. M., New York, 9:00 P. M.
Express at 9:00 P. M., arrives at Toledo, 5:00 P. M., Cleveland, 9:30 A. M., Pittsburgh, 6:00 P. M., Philadelphia, 7:00 A. M., New York, 10:30 A. M.
This continuous rail line is at miles shorter than the New York Central route, enabling trains to make the same schedule time with one hour less fatigue and at $3.00 less cost of fare by passengers. All night travel between Chicago and Pittsburgh. Passengers leaving Chicago at 9:00 P. M. have Sleeping Coaches through from Chicago to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Philadelphia and New York, without change for breakfast.
All Express Trains of Cleveland at Pittsburgh. The fare by this line will always be as low as by any other route.
The high Pressure Locomotives of the Michigan Southern Railroad, under the Rivers Monon in the Cities of Chicago and Van Buren, are employed on this line as on all the principal ticket offices in the West.
J. H. EARLAND, Agent, Cleveland.
Jas. M. GRAY, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Chicago. 1my27-6m

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 13th, 1859, Passenger Trains will run from Chicago as follows:
At 8 A. M., (Sundays excepted) for Burlington and Quincy.
At 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted) for Mendota and Galesburg.
SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent.
C. G. HAMMOND,
jel7 General Superintendent.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description, furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS SIMEON FARWELL.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES,
SOLD BY
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF
S Lake street, Chicago.

BELIS—BELLS—A new supply of Meneely's Celebrated Church, School Bells, just received by
VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.,
243 Lake and 240 South Water st.

PECKHAM'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, from 10 to 120 gallons.
VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.,
243 Lake and 240 south Water st.

STOVES—STOVES—At Wholesale and Retail, by
VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.,
243 Lake and 240 South Water st.

CRANBERRIES—10 BARRELS, just received by
J. SNOW.
10 Dearborn street.

50 BOXES WESTERN RESERVE Cheese, just received on consignment by
J. SNOW, No. 10 Dearborn street.

100 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR,
For sale low by WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
80 Lake and 79 Water street.

200 BRLS. REFINED AND CLARIFIED SUGARS from New York and Chicago Refineries, for sale low by
WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
80 Lake and 79 Water street.

100 BXS. STAR CANDLES, 50 boxes Sperm Star Candles,
50 boxes Pressed Tallow Candles, for sale by
WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, 79 and 80 Water st.

500 BU. DRIED APPLES,
300 bu. Dried Peaches, New York State Crop, For sale by WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
jy12 79 and 80 Water street.

20,000 LBS. DRIED APPLES in consignment, for sale low by
WM. LITTLE & CO., 151 So. Water st.

TEA—300 HF. CHESTS TEA AT very low prices.
WM. LITTLE & CO.,
151 South Water street.

COFFEE—100 BAGS RIO AND Laguira Coffee, for sale low by
WM. LITTLE & CO., 151 South Water st.

NOTICE—PART OF OFFICE (formerly Sun) to rent after same change.
WM. LITTLE & CO., 151 South Water st.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY,
WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL,
ALFRED SEWELL.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.
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Weekly, Single subscription	2.00
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" 7 copies	4.00
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☞ Money in registered letters may be sent us at our risk. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Illinois.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1859. NUMBER 15.

Press & Tribune. CHICAGO.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

We do not know who is accountable for the rumors which come to us by telegraph, of the intentions of Prussia, nor how much reliance is to be placed on their correctness; but if they are within gun-shot of the mark, that power will soon be involved in war with France, in behalf of the Austrian cause. Outside of Germany all the civilized world has hoped that she would consult her own interests and contribute to the progress of correct principles, by standing aloof from the fray; but we fear that the influence of nationality has overborne all considerations of prudence, and that the war which was to be localized, and terminated as soon as its object was accomplished, will become general in its scope and interminable in duration. The coalition of Austria and Prussia will add near half a million of men to the armies of the former, will bring Russia out with her six hundred thousand into the field, and will goad France to the outpouring of the immense resources which she knows so well how to use. The end of a conflict, beginning as the Italian war did, not as the result of an accident, but as the means of gratifying national antipathies and long cherished hate, cannot be foreseen when complicated by the accession of the troops of so many races now marshaling for the bloody field. Let us hope that in the shock which is to follow, freedom may not lose all that has been gained since 1788.

DISASTROUS SPECULATION IN WHEAT.

At no period in the history of the grain trade of our city, has the wheat market undergone such sudden fluctuations as have occurred during the past eight or ten weeks; and in no previous year has there been as much money lost on the same amount of wheat.

On the 12th of April last, Standard Spring Wheat sold at 90c in store. Shortly after this date the European war broke out, and breadstuffs all over the world advanced, so that on the 1st of May the above grade sold at $1.00 to $1.03—daily advancing till the 16th, when it reached $1.30. Since that date, its course has been steadily and alarmingly downward. On the 1st of June, it was $1.15; on the 1st of July; 92c; and yesterday it closed dull at 86c—*a decline of seventy-four cents per bushel in sixty-two days!* We give its downward course in the following table:

May 14	$1.30@
" 23	1.12@1.20
" 31	1.06@1.17
June 1	1.09@1.11
" 15	1.00@1.05
" 16	0.94@0.96
" 17	0.90@0.92
July 1	0.86@0.91
" 2	0.86@0.90
" 18	0.86@0.92

At Milwaukee the decline has been equally great. On the 16th of May last, No. 1 Spring sold at about $1.43; while on Saturday last it sold at 70c.

This altogether outstrips the decline of 1857, which has hitherto been quoted as "the sudden decline." In that year, standard spring wheat rose on the 3d of July to $1.30 f. o. b., and fell to 50c in store on the 24th of November following—a heavier but a more gradual fall.

The result of the recent decline has been very disastrous to grain dealers and speculators all along the lakes. Commission merchants, bankers, and nearly all concerned have suffered more or less. True a few have come out of the struggle unscathed, but it has been to the sacrifice of the many. The losses at Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, and other points cannot be less than half a million dollars! It is a lesson not to be soon forgotten; and we trust that the spirit of speculation will never again be allowed to run wild as it did in May last, leaving its track strewed with bankruptcy and general ruin. Some no doubt think that extreme prices benefit the producer. It is a mistake. The reaction which generally follows an unnatural advance, sinks the market as much below its natural level as it was above it; and no better example of this can be cited than the simple fact that corn sold in this market yesterday at a price *eleven cents per bushel higher than Standard Wheat.*

THE DROUGHT.

We learn from various parts of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin that the growing crops —the corn especially—are suffering for want of rain. Yesterday, however, showers fell upon the thirsty earth in many places within a hundred miles of this city; and from the aspect of the clouds we hope that the same will be repeated to-day. A rain of twelve hours duration would be now of untold value to the two States.

Paris Rumors.

The rumors from Paris, which will be found in another column, as to the loss of French Generals on the field of Solferino, are indicative at least of the anxiety felt in that city to have their so far achieved their success. While we regard the reported death of Generals Neil and Baraguay d'Hilliers as altogether improbable, we are nevertheless prepared to believe that the battle was the most severely contested one of modern times, and that the flower of both armies suffered losses almost irreparable. The loss, however, of two such distinguished officers as the above would not, we think, have been permitted to pass without any reference in the dispatches. In the moment when flushed with victory France would be best prepared to hear of the price at which it had been purchased, and Louis Napoleon understands his people too well to defer until a dangerous reaction in the popular heart would be unsuitable to the imparting of news of this character. It will be remembered that after the battle of Magenta a rumor that Canrobert had been killed prevailed in Paris, which was generally believed in England and this country; yet Canrobert bore a distinguished part on the field of Solferino. The same condition of the popular mind in France which gave rise to this rumor has probably originated these with reference to Neil and d'Hilliers.

The Austrian View of the Defeat at Solferino.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Verona two days after the battle of Solferino, assigns the following reasons why the Austrians suffered defeat on that bloody field:

There is no doubt that the Austrian army on the 24th suffered much inconvenience, from the fact that they were attacked by the French and Piedmontese three hours sooner than the time fixed by themselves for assuming the offensive. Their dispositions, admirably as they may have been made for an attack, must have been faulty, when it became necessary to repel an advance of the enemy. It is evident also that if the Emperor intended to advance at 4 o'clock in the morning it was because he knew that his various corps would not be in their proper positions till that hour. He was, therefore, to a certain extent surprised at 3 o'clock in the morning. The Tenth and Eleventh Corps' movements, which should have turned the French left at Medole, very probably depended upon a calculation of time, which was part of the Austrian scheme of attack. The Eleventh Corps (Weigl) did, I believe, come in sight of the enemy; but it did not, too late to have any serious effect on the result of the day, while the Tenth Corps seems never to have come up at all. These facts suggest some reflections. How was it that the French were ready at six o'clock to make a combined attack against the Austrians, who, on their part, had just taken up positions on the previous evening? An easy answer can be given to that question. No sooner was the first Austrian battalion out of Valleggio, on the 23d, than a balloon was observed to rise in the air from the vicinity of Mossambano—a signal, no doubt, for the French in Castiglione. I have a firm conviction that the Emperor of the French knew on the evening of the 23d the exact position of every Austrian corps; that he made his preparations accordingly; and that, on the other hand, the Emperor of Austria was utterly unable to ascertain what was the number or distribution of the forces of the Allies. This, it must be said, is the result which must be anticipated in every military movement on Italian soil.

THE CITY.

☞ There was no quorum at the Council Chamber last evening.

☞ A row among the milkmen resulted yesterday in one of them named Holmes being fined $5.50 for assault and battery, by Justice Windoes.

☞ Large sale at auction of elegant Furniture of every kind, Carpets, Crockery and Glassware, by Gilbert & Thompson, at their salesrooms 82 Lake street, this morning at 9½ o'clock. Also, an invoice of fine silver plated ice pitchers.

NOT PARDONED.—A note from his Excellency Gov. Bissell desires us to make a correction of a statement that has been going the rounds of the press of this region to the effect that a convict named Harrington from this county, had been pardoned out of the Illinois State Penitentiary. It is not the case.

☞ Two rowdies named John O'Brien and John Smith were fined yesterday morning for a Saturday evening's spree in which they aped the pleasing but rather objectionable orientalism of "*running amok.*" Fired up by a plentiful libation of thirty-rod whisky, they took their course through Randolph street, knocking down and maltreating divers persons who came in their way.

☞ "Why is it," young Spriggins asked old Roger, "why is it that the spire has been taken off the old First Presbyterian Church edifice?"

"Very properly, because the building has ceased to point in that direction," said old Roger, solemnly fixing his eyes on a passing cloud. Then the old fellow walked away with a serious chuckle.

EXCURSION TO EVANSTON.—The promised excursion under the auspices of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Paterson, comes off to-day and with every indication of a good time coming. The Great Western Band will discount their best notes, and for the rest if the excursionists do not find the day's experiences of the groves and the lake beach glorious and satisfactory they will be of the class hard to suit. All aboard, at 9 A. M., at the Milwaukee depot.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—The Friday evening train from New York city is the latest by which the traveler so leaving, may spend the Sabbath in Chicago, and this can only be done by the Michigan Southern route, on which alone are Saturday evening trains. The advantage will be prized by our merchants and others, who may thus have the entire of Friday in New York, and breakfast in Chicago on Sunday morning, after a run of thirty-six hours.

☞ A case of sun-stroke occurred on the North Side yesterday forenoon, when a laboring man named James McGirr fell senseless near the corner of Cass and Kinzie streets. Dr. Bogue gave him every attention, but the sufferer lived only an hour after the attack. Coroner James held an inquest. The deceased was a married man, and leaves a wife and one child. He lived in an alley near the Galena depot, on Kinzie street.

MILITARY MATTERS.—The services of the Chicago Light Guard have been tendered to Gov. W. H. Bissell as his body guard, during his visit to the U. S. Fair to be holden in this city in September next and they have been accepted. This is a duty they will most proudly perform. The ranks of the company are fast filling up. They will probably visit St. Louis soon after the fair.

The Milwaukie Cadets are out in a series of resolutions in acknowledgment of courtesies paid them here, on the occasion of their late excursion, by parties and persons sundry and several, as duly enumerated.

THE COWRIDING AFFAIR.—Otto Peltzer, involved in the cowhiding affair at the Custom House, as detailed in our last issue, desires a retraction of such part of the statements of our reporter as charge him with an attempt to reduce the girl Bronson to her former condition of infancy. He asserts that the provocation which led to such active results was his exposure of the girl's former character to a female friend of his, whose acquaintance she had made, and which association, for the sake of the latter merely, he desired to break off. We thus give him the benefit of his statement of his own side of the case.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.—No Son of Malta who would be willing to "see his brother ascend up" the Father of Waters in the expedition ordered by the Grand Commander should fail of his attendance to that end, forthwith. The steamers Itasca, Milwaukee, and Northern Light leave Prairie du Chien on the 21st, for what will doubtless be one of the most brilliant and successful excursions that ever left Chicago. All aboard to-morrow (Wednesday) A. M. at the Chicago and Northwestern Railway station. The opportunity to visit Minnehaha Falls and the wonders of the Upper Mississippi may never again be offered at the present price of tickets.

HO FOR CRYSTAL LAKE.—We have visited Crystal Lake under the varied aspects the season could give it, by pleasantly warm sunshine covering was being harvested for the city use so grateful now, and even more pleasantly when the influences of its sparkling expanse tempered the glow of midsummer, and filled its groves with coolness. To this latter means and end it is offered to-day, and will doubtless be largely as well as hugely enjoyed by the participants in the grand jubilee of the Owen street M. E. Sabbath School, and those who may on this trip choose to join them. Tickets 50 cents, or *one quarter* of a railroad fare. Fill up your baskets and be at the depot at 8 A. M.

TWO MURDER EXCITEMENTS—TWO THRILLS OF HORROR—POSSIBLY A MYSTERY REMAINING.—That vicinity of the South Division adjoining the almost adjacent localities to be named, was thrown into a double excitement and double sensation yesterday morning by the startling rumor that No. 344 State street, and No. 124 Edina Place, within two blocks of each other, had been the scenes of respectively a murder of some party by parties unknown, and a child murder by a drunken parent.

Visiting the former, the object of the horrified gaze of the bystanders was the evidence of a large outflow of blood in front of the saloon No. 344 State street, kept by John Mulharn, and as we learn from him, opened by him for the first time on Saturday night. The appearances were of a flow of blood in quantity well nigh to do credit to a slaughtered bullock, covering the sidewalk and the floor within, as also staining and smearing sundry articles of wearing apparel found in the saloon. The windows were some of them broken. The evidences were as of a fight of the first order of fierceness, and denoted something even more than that.

If there is a mystery about it, it is many believe, in the absence of any *corpus delicti*, the only corpus found being the well preserved (in spirits) corpus of John Mulharn himself, nothing was done but to take John to the Marshal's office, where he exhibited two insignificant wounds on his hand and foot, and averred the same to have occasioned the large expenditure of vital fluid. John says he woke up this morning and found himself lying in the blood which he had lost in those injuries received in a fight. There seemed to be no other way to account for it, and Mulharn was discharged.—Many look upon the mystery as unsolved. We give it as it at present rests.

The other case, on Edina Place, upon investigation and inquest held by Coroner James on the body of the supposed victim, an infant seven months old, resulted in discovering the cause of death to be a disease of the liver, from which it suddenly deceased on Sunday last.—The father, a man named Wall, was drunk throughout the day, and his condition being of the maudlin order, he attempted to give his dying little one attentions his brain could better conceive than his tipsy fingers execute. While staggering about the floor attempting to soothe the little sufferer, he let it fall from his arms.—The child soon died, not sooner, however, as is believed, from the fall, but the excitement that prevailed thereupon and spread among the neighbors was intense and violent for a time, until allayed by a true statement of the case.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR—MISERABLE FINALE OF A MISERABLE LIFE.—A poor unfortunate, and who more so than they who drag the poor remains of womanhood along the descending path that slopes to the grave of the prostitute, came to her death by her own hands in the South Division yesterday. Her name was Rosa Kent, and she was also known as Rose Hill, the latter said to be her name by a marriage at Buffalo, where she formerly resided, and has a husband and two children living.

She has been an inmate of a den on an alley in the rear of No. 249 State street, where she was one of four miserable creatures forming the household. Yesterday forenoon she was with several others of her stamp, male and female, in a saloon on South Clark street, on which occasion a railroad conductor who has borne her displeasure by treating two other girls, leaving her out of the invitation. This she resented in language strongly at the time, threatening both herself and him. She almost immediately went to a drug store on the corner of Clark and Van Buren street where she procured some gum opium, which she took home with her and commenced eating in the sight of the other girls.

Suspecting her purpose they took it from her, and obtained her promise that she would eat no more of it. On this they gave her the poison, when she completed her purpose, though more secretly, in a very short time lapsing into a state of lethargy. Drs. Fisher and Clapp were summoned, and by them the stomach pump was made use of, but without avail. The wretched creature never recovered her consciousness, and about six o'clock P. M., five hours after taking the poison, her spirit was in the presence of its Maker, and a life of infamy ended.

It was a solemn spectacle—a fearful lesson which those whose feet are just tending towards a vicious life should profit by, when at this period, the wretched scene of a hollow mockery of mirth, this cloak of a misery earth cannot elsewhere parallel, the inquest of Coroner James was being held last evening on the remains of the lost and ruined girl, who thus madly rushed to a final retribution, from a retribution begun in a life like hers on this side death.

Her wretched companions displayed a womanly feeling and regrets which were an earnest of a better life with them if a Christian community could but better define what place and helping hand to assign the repentant Magdalen.

Deceased was a young woman, possessing the wreck of more than ordinary personal attractions, and seemed scarcely twenty-three years of age. We learn that the inquest was not concluded last evening, though the main facts will appear as stated.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Sunday was hot, and thus fulfilled all expectations based on Mr. Capen's prognostications, though the refrigeratory process promised for the previous evening, on the same authority, failed to arrive—bought off by the ice cream men, perhaps.

The solar action on Sunday "went in" without reserve, and with the smallest possible regard for the solar penumbra, which we think must have been missent.

The heat-record of the day was between midnight of Saturday and about sundown of the day following, when a change supervened, the sun closing his exertions, but leaving the earth and atmosphere in a condition radiant in promise to maintain the temperature through the night without frost.

On Sunday, thermometers variously located, usual and proper conditions being claimed for each however, registered from 95 deg. to 105 deg. in the shade. The attendance upon out churches was very light, owing to the ebb-tide in the domestic world at this season, when "everybody" who can get away is out of town —which familiar summer phrase, however, never amounts to an approximative depopulation.

Yesterday the weather held its own, and the mercury might have been quoted "up." The "weather combinations" yesterday, Mr. Capen to the contrary notwithstanding, were very largely sherry and pounded ice, with a straw; or saucer-shaped, yellow, gelid, vanilla or lemon flavor—"characteristics powerfully counteracted by the intense heat of the sun." Mr. Capen comes down with information that may cause Joy to be universally prevalent in the staple he has hung made his own, for to-morrow and the two days succeeding. We advise every body to be on the lookout for the "intense solar" ordered for Thursday morning. On that day, Bridget, cook our breakfast by that *intense solar*, and the other "hot elements" may do the same kindly fuel-saving turn at mid-day. Hear Mr. Capen:

From late Monday evening till near noon on Tuesday, the conditions of the weather are fool; for several days, and mid-day on Tuesday, a fair, aided by the mid-day sun. Tuesday P. M. fool, but overruled by intense heat of the sun, covering that Canadian country, full of ice and snow, heat and clouds, but fair. The clouds will be more seen on the uneven hours. The figures are mostly fool from Monday evening till Tuesday morning in general, during the middle of the week, the conditions, most of them, are penumbral, indicating cool and more cloudy weather than the cool weather. But these characteristics will be powerfully counteracted by the occurrence of intense heat of the sun at 10 o'clock on Thursday, more than half the day, say from 6 A. M. to 4 P. M. Also, at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning there is an intense solar, lasting till 10 A. M., when other fool elements come into play. Wednesday and Thursday, then, are most likely to be *fair* and *hot*, in spite of some penumbral influences. Friday opens with the usual indications of foul weather, but those of Saturday A. M. are to be counteracted by an intense solar, or great heat of the sun, at 5 o'clock P. M., as during the forenoon. Sunday, also, is fair and hot. Thus this attempt to lock ahead for rain is rather *dry* work; a careful perusal of the above will show that the weather is likely to prevail for a week; and, let me add, probably for a fortnight to come.

N. B.—In all foul weather there is a tendency to rain.

LAKE FOREST EXCURSION.—One of the best excursions of the season, for the benefit of the Plymouth Society, is to come off on Thursday, the 21st inst. We hope that our friends of the Plymouth will have a good turn out, and that the ten cars which they have engaged will be well filled, and, judging from what we know of Pastor and people, they will give this excursion the form of a church sociable on a large scale, thus offering an excellent opportunity for forming acquaintances and for mutual greetings.—We understand the ladies are making great preparations in the refreshment line. Tickets 50 cents for the excursion. Cars leave the Milwaukee depot at 9½ o'clock precisely.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—The exercises connected with the closing of the first collegiate year of the University and the dedication of the University building, will occur on Wednesday and Thursday of this week in the following order:

1. Rev. W. W. Everts, D. C., of this city, late of Louisville, will deliver an address before the Trustees and friends on Wednesday evening at the First Baptist Church.

2. The services of dedication will take place at the University on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Address by Rev. J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

3. A collation in the Dining Hall of the University, at which there will be speeches by distinguished speakers.

4. An address before the Faculty and Students on Thursday evening at the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. Prof. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., of Rochester University.

WM. JONES, Pres't Ex. Com,
J. C. BERGOUNS, Sec'y.

DIAPTHERIA.—This fatal epidemic, so fatal in Auburn, Rochester and Albany, a few years since, has made its appearance within the past few days in our city. On Saturday and Sunday last one family lost three children by it, and two adults who attended them are now lying ill with the same disease. It commences with chills, feverish feeling, and a soreness in the throat, which, if not arrested speedily, spreads over the mouth and gums. It is very often mistaken for simple sore throat, and is apt to be neglected.

☞ The good people of St. John's Church, in the West Division, Rev. Mr. Bishop, Rector, have an excursion down on the bills for Tuesday of next week, to Crystal Lake. We shall refer to it again. They never do things by halves, and we advise an active system of enlistments under their standard for the occasion.

☞ The case of Nick Grout, under arrest for alleged homicide at Cottage Grove, on the Fourth of July last, was in hearing yesterday before the Superior Court, on an application for discharge on habeas corpus. The prosecution had concluded their testimony, and the defence had some six or eight witnesses. As far as it had progressed, it would seem as if the discharge of the prisoner would necessarily follow from the evidence which, if to be believed, establishes that not only Grout had no share in the killing, but was actually at some distance from the spot where and when the blow was struck. The case will be concluded to-day.

☞ Why not in these hot days allow a small stream to be kept flowing from some of the more central hydrants? The tin cups and chains to hold them would be a small added expense, and thus the thirsty multitude could drink a fluid invented before lager and thirty-rod whisky, and yet not surpassed by either as a beverage in this summer glow. Shut off the fountains if necessary, save where you will, O City Fathers, but give to the multitude the beverage so free at so small an outlay.

☞ The atmosphere was measurably cooled last evening by the agency of thunder showers that passed to the south of us, and the breeze thus tempered brought relief to panting citizens.

☞ A laborer named John Schreiber, at work laying the Nicholson pavement on Clark street, was sun struck yesterday and still lies in a critical condition.

LOCAL MATTERS

☞ The head quarters for *Skirt Supporters* is at A. Graves', 78 Lake st. jy19d1w

☞ Vest hands wanted at Tappens. None but first rate ones need apply.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.—Having for the season an unusually large assortment of Linen, Duck and English Drill Coats, Tappen has marked that portion of his stock down twenty per cent below the regular retail prices, in order to sell them off at once and make room for fall stock now being manufactured.

☞ Preaching this evening at 8 o'clock, by Elder T. W. Moore, in the Christian Church on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker streets, West Side. Subject, from John iii. 8.: "The wind bloweth where it listeth, thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tel whence it cometh or whether it goeth, so is every one that is born of the Spirit." Come and hear. Seats free.

☞ Two years since, in a letter to the editor, I called the attention of the readers to "The Continental Insurance Company" of New York, referring to the large capital and wealth of the directors, also to the extraordinary security they offered customers, and the fact that they were located at the lowest price. By reference to our advertisement in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the company have just returned 50 per cent. of premiums earned, or over $100,000 to customers on the business of the past year. This, taken with the dividend of 30 per cent. for 1857, 33 per cent, and a cash capital of $500,000 with a surplus of over $400,000, we think makes it the perfection of an Insurance Company.

They have an agency in this city at No. 8 Clark street,—Mason & Co., Agents. jy19-2t

☞ No. 47 State street will be easily distinguished by the sign of the Mammoth Golden Tea Kettle. jy16-2w

TO CLOSE THE SEASON.—In order to make extensive alterations and improvements in her store, and also to make room for a large stock of fall goods, Miss M. H. Marsh, 258 State street, will mark down her whole stock of summer millinery, and affix such prices as shall effect its immediate sale. All $8 to $10 hats will be sold at from $5 to $6.50. All $4 to $6 hats will be sold at from $2½ to $4.50. Straws, bloomers, jockeys and children's hats will be sold at the New York cost. Rich ribbons will be reduced one-third in price.

Two shilling Ruches for 15 cents; 20 cent Ribbons for 12½ cents; all six shilling Ruches for 50 cents; full hand made Ruches, 87½; a few of the Real Honiton Ruches; All six shilling Flowers for 50 cents, and all other goods reduced equally. A large lot of Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves, will be cleared out at cost.

To every lady who has millinery to purchase, this sale offers unusual inducements. Notice the number, 258 State street, between Jackson and Van Buren. jy11-2w

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—We prefer them for family use.—*N. Y. Tribune.* They are the favorites for families.—*N. Y. Times.*

They are without a rival.—*Scientific American.*

They maintain the pre-eminence.—*N. Y. Express.*

For *hemming, felling, tucking* and *gathering* no statement is necessary, as their reputation for successfully doing this work, has been for some time established.

All the latest improvements, originated by the best talent in the Union, are involved in this machine. GEORGE SCOTT, Gen'l Agt.
jy7-1mo 167 and 169 Lake street.

SINGER'S NEW "A" MACHINE.—This late invention is designed to obviate every difficulty that has heretofore arisen in all Sewing Machines. It *hems, fells, tucks and gathers.* The great demand for them already felt in this market, is a guarantee that they *must* supercede all other machines in use; now on exhibition, together with all the different styles of Singer's Machines, at 66 Lake Street. A. W. Harris, Agent. jel21-2mo

☞ Remember when you wish a good article of Kerosine Coal Oil, Chimnies Wicks, &c. that the L

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1859.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

"There is no reason," cries a Democratic journal of the North, "which can be brought "forward for a revival of the infamous Afri-"can Slave Trade. The proposition to re-"open that traffic would drive the Democratic "party to certain defeat, and would cover with "ineffaceable disgrace those who should en-"dorse it." The same language was held in regard to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, for the purpose of extending slavery; but though the country blazed with indignation when that bad act was consummated, the men who most fiercely and continually denounced that measure were first broached, are now its most abject apologists and most truculent defenders. But let us see what the ingenuity of Southern politicians will invent to justify what they desire, and to what servility the North will descend in excusing what the South demands. It will be said,

1st. The South demands the repeal of the laws prohibiting the Slave Trade, not because she necessarily desires that trade to be re-established; but, because, as they now stand on the statute book, they are a reproach to the institutions of a portion of the country, which should be removed by common consent, and out of proper regard for State Equality—the doctrine newly broached. This was the argument used in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and it proved but too potent, as we all know.

2d. To the niggeress of the planting States this argument will be applied: "You want cheaper labor. White men do not like, and cannot bear, to work in the fields. All that stands in the way of your entrance into the ranks of the aristocracy, is the lack of niggers. Reduce the price of men by large importations to $250 each, and after a little you may own as many as you choose. One at first, then two, and in due time all that you wish for. You can secure all this by going with us and aiding in wiping off the odious inhibition!" As the niggeress in the South, in proportion to the slave-holders, are as twenty to one, that appeal will not be made in vain. Men educated through all their lives to believe in the rightfulness and necessity of servile labor, and whose highest ambition is the ownership of gangs of field hands and a sufficiency of house servants, cannot all resist this which gratifies at once their pride, cupidity and Southern love of ease.

3. Such as may be troubled with conscientious scruples in regard to man-stealing will be dealt with as follows: "The Slave Trade is the great Christianizing and humanizing traffic of the age. It is a direct and unmistakeable agency of the Divine Wisdom for the regeneration of the world. See, we take these ignorant, benighted, heathen creatures, who do nothing in their native land but eat dates and lie in the shade, who have never heard of our blessed women-whipping religion, who are not aware of their lost and abandoned condition; we bring them here, or such of them as do not die by the way, put them under Christian instruction, while we flog them occasionally to make them work; and thus we fit 'em for a life of bliss in the world to come." Ingenious Southern divines will impress this view upon their hearers when they preach. They will enforce it by texts from a dead and inoperative ceremonial law, by which they now prove the godliness of slave-breeding. Northern men like Rev. Nehemiah Adams will chant in accord; and before the country suspects the progress which has been made, the popular theological and political creeds will affirm that the white man who has not got at least a dozen of the ebony images of his Maker, for pious and godly training, is an infidel and an enemy of his kind. This cheap, easy and convenient method of serving God, getting money and gratifying lust, will be too well adapted to the temper of the age which worships Heaven in such a way as not to offend the devil, not to be seized upon as the avenue and institution of the enormous Atheism which our Southern neighbors propose to establish.

These arguments, piously reiterated after the manner of the public speakers of the South in Congress and out; dressed up, tricked out in the highfalutin strains of Southern journals, enforced and illustrated by scriptural texts, will suffice for all the South except only the slave-breeding class. This latter, confined to the upper slave States, may rebel; but the members of that highly respectable body of the American aristocracy are too few to be troublesome. They will be speedily silenced by hissing at them the epithet, "Abolitionist!" which they have so bravely and so often hurled at us. There remains, then, only the North to convince. We shall now have reasons aplenty as blackberries. Shipbuilders will be told that the slave Trade will revive commerce; the Cottonocracy of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, that it will increase the consumption and sale of imported merchandise and American manufactures, and thus foster and extend American industry; Northern farmers will be sure to hear that it will increase the demand for their corn and bacon; and Northern artisans that more sugar mills and cotton gins, nigger-shoes and slave-whips will be demanded. We shall be told that Cot on is King; and that we must extend its dominion, and secure to the producers for the world; that our national greatness depends upon our success of the "long staple;" that, conscience being in one scale and money and power in the other, we must permit conscience to pick the beam; and that the Union in danger must be preserved. The Irish who are now, as they have always been, the Zouaves of the Democracy, having nobody below them in the social scale, will be gratified to see the day approaching in which they will not be the "mud-sills" of society any longer. They will be informed that instead of remaining the servants of servants, they may become masters, that they have only to stick by the Democracy with their old faithfulness and they may have a "nagur" a-piece to carry the hod, black boots dig trenches, clean streets, or act as hostler, while they smoke their pipes in the shade; that Bridget may hereafter sit in the parlor or go to confession, while Dinah prepares the "pet-ties" and looks out for the "bairns."

But we need not multiply reasons in advance. In the present state of the national morals, debauched by the practical infidelity of Slavery, hundreds of others which would prove sufficiently powerful to make the Democracy an unit on the subject, might be cited. But we have said enough to convince our Republican readers that when a great party, like that which we oppose, in the treatment of a national question of overwhelming importance, sinks all moral considerations as unworthy its care, the danger that the Slave Trade, infamous and execrable as it is, may be revived as a matter of expediency, as a thing of dollars and cents, is imminent indeed. The revival is more probable to day than was the repeal of the Missouri Restriction in 1852. Shall we not judge of the future by the past? Shall we disbelieve that the Democracy is incapable of the perpetration of any enormity that the South may exact?

A COUNTY SEAT QUESTION.—A sharp contest has been going on for some years between Dodgeville and Mineral Point, for the location of the county seat of Iowa county, Wis. Last spring, in virtue of an act and an election, it was supposed that Dodgeville had got the upper hand; but Mineral Point disputed the validity of the election, and carrying it to the Supreme Court, they proved it. The Mineral Point *Tribune* therefore comes out with an article with the following head: "Mineral Point Ahead!—Dodgeville Goes Under! The 'Pointers' Jubilant! The Big Guns brought out! Hurrah! Hurrah!!"

THE RACINE & MISSISSIPPI R. R.—The Freeport *Journal* says that all that energy and money can do to secure the completion of this road to Freeport, by time for the State Fair, is being done. The work is progressing finely all along the route.

Prof. Mitchel and the Dudley Observatory.

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, have issued a circular to the patrons and friends of that institution, announcing that Professor O. M. Mitchel, of Cincinnati, has accepted the office of Director of the Institution, and is now discharging the duties of his office. Dr. Francis Brunnow, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has accepted the office of Associate Director, and has already commenced observations, assisted by Mr. Soontag, Astronomer of Kane's Exploring Expedition. Prof. Mitchel and Dr. Brunnow will both reside at Albany, but the Cincinnati Observatory will for the present be under the direction of Prof. Mitchel. Dr. Brunnow's Journal, the *Astronomical Notices*, will hereafter be published in the city of Albany.—The Trustees deem themselves fortunate in securing the services of gentlemen of such well established fame, whose names command the respect and confidence of all friends of Science in this country and in Europe. The Observatory will now commence activity under the most favorable auspices. The great Meridian Telescope has been adjusted and brought into use. A Transit Telescope, of the largest size, to be placed in the West Wing of the Observatory, has been ordered, together with all the other instruments and apparatus necessary in a first class Observatory.

The Observatory Buildings and Dwelling House, Land donated and purchased, Instruments, Apparatus Library, &c., are valued at $85,000 00
Moneys invested for the support of the Observatory 65,000 00

In view of the difficulties and trials with which the Institution has had to contend, the Trustees say that they feel great satisfaction in being able to present so favorable a report to its patrons and friends; and they feel assured that under the guidance of able and thoroughly practical Astronomers, the Dudley Observatory will accomplish the high objects of its foundation.

In the first number of the *Astronomical Notices* Prof. Mitchell announces that with the new instruments at his command, in Cincinnati and Albany, he hopes to commence the execution of a long cherished plan, involving the formation of a Great Catalogue of Stars down to the tenth magnitude inclusive, by sweeping the heavens in zones.

NOTES FROM THE BAY STATE.

Summer Travel—Manufacturing—Factory Girl Politics—Boston and her Trade Relations—Rising in the World—Sumner's Orations—City Improvements—Sunstroke—Steamship Disasters—Gov. Banks Mobilizing the Militia—Expending the State Money.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BOSTON, July 9th, 1859.

A few notes of summer travel from the Modern Athens may not be uninteresting, as serving your correspondent to knit up a portion of the raveled threads of a month's touring in various parts of this goodly Commonwealth and her sister States. My last letter was sent you from the heart of Caledonia County, in Northern Vermont, amid green hills and a country rich with the verdure of early summer. Thence my course lay south easterly across New Hampshire. The tour to the White Mountains which gives to the upward bound passenger, as to myself, the charms of the Connecticut Valley, and for a return route the rich and varied surface traversed by the Boston, Concord and Montreal R. R. via. Lake Winnepisseoge will secure a rarely equalled panorama of New England's most characteristic scenery, ranging from gentle slopes of tilled land to the rugged hills, and crowning all as noble mountains, the eternal shrines of so many worshippers of the sublime in nature.

The lateness of the season of Ardor the present year has carried far into July the rush of pleasure seekers to these summer haunts. Of course everybody and his wife, aside from those to whom such pleasures are forbidden, must "go somewhere" and that with every variety of purpose and plan as well as means of achievement. But the summer caravanseries have waited long this season through stress of weather, and are only just now astir with the influx of guests, three weeks delayed.

Throughout New England wherever my trip, or my inquiries have reached, there are visible encouraging symptoms of better times for manufacturers, and hence for the world of employees. The mills of Manchester and Lawrence, and Lowell, and Holyoke, and other points are busy again with encouraging prospects, and the hum of busy spindles comes out upon the summer air through their long ranges of windows. The market for "domestics" is looking up. There is another improvement incidental to this reviving, and it is in the class of employees to which the manufacturers, garned by experience, are now giving increasing preference. The palmy days of the "New England factory girl" are gone, from present appearances, be given back, and the lower class of foreign "help" be thus happily liberated from the mill-room to the scullery and the kitchen, their more fitting spheres. The reform referred to is one that is attracting and winning much satisfaction and congratulation in divers manufacturing communities, which will be obviously the gainers.

Just now Boston is excited and astir in behalf of her manufacturing interests, and perhaps too late, and certainly so if she is fighting destiny, she is moving earnestly to secure for herself the sale of the manufactured products, resulting from her capital, and originally tributary to her commercial prosperity. The widely advertised Trade Sales in this city for the coming days, to this end, and comprise the range of her manufactures to which she invites thus the merchants of the country at large. Whether it will result in more than the immediate and direct returns in sales that doubtless will reach a large amount, is hardly sguessed even here.

The evil against which Boston struggles is mainly one of destiny, though augmented and accelerated perhaps by what is here deemed a mistaken and, as far as Boston is concerned, suicidal policy of New York branch houses for foreign commission firms. The original mistake was the over-accumulation of business among a few houses here, giving them the sale of more goods than they could work off. In sales elsewhere, however, the system of consignments was originally and for years maintained, and the buyers of New York manufactured products at the great York made up these bills with freight and commissions added to Boston figures. This gave advancement for the Western and Southern merchant to go to the (once) Boston commission house, and save the profits of the New York dealer. The rivalry of the few exclusive Boston commission houses, the work of their stocks, broke down this barrier some years since; one and another began, through their agencies, to extend to purchasers such insight into the actual advantages and prices as at Boston, and mainly estily the merchant who could make up his bills in lower Broadway at precisely the same figures and with the identical firms, as at Boston, had no inducement to go farther east. What we have written applies more particularly to the products of the loom, the sale of which Boston can never win back—the branches have outgrown the trunk.

In the shoe and leather business, it is as yet quite another matter. These departments lead off in her trade in magnitude and importance. Within the past two years, the Shoe trade of New England has centered here, and such prestige has been already secured, that New York houses in this trade are being represented here by their agents, and the coming sales will tell largely in these departments. The general interest and importance attached to these trade sales extends to the municipality itself as such, and the City Fathers are to take in hand the entertainment of their guests from abroad.

There is only one moral to all this, or rather one underlying inevitable fact which is that Boston must accept, contentedly or no, the position in the grade of cities that inevitable rules of growth assign her, which she can neither alter nor permanently retard. There are cities in the West that may, in the future time and temper by understanding the same rule. For one I joyfully "accept the omen" for the Garden City.

With a reference to solicitations in behalf of Boston, follows from my pen naturally enough the circumstance of the terrible state of excitement into which scores of her citizens have been thrown and now suffering on account of the noble and manly utterances of GEORGE SUMNER in his fourth of July oration at Faneuil Hall. The only effect will be to secure for that production a reading far and wide, and impale on the sanfied pinnacle of fame the sundry cotton-headed, cotton-souled gentlemen who prefer "glittering generalities."

Boston is improving, and that well and nobly in the matter of buildings. Her Franklin street improvements, still in progress, are of the most striking character, and scarcely to be surpassed in any city in the world. Each business buildings of this class are strictly and solely American. The Savannah steamship line is located upon here as a first class, to be initiated by chartered steamers the coming fall, the line eventually to be fully equipped. The only question is will it pay? If not Yankee economy will overlay even Boston pride. The gathering will doubtless be a notable one and the largest military array ever peacefully assembled in this country. What would the Continentals think if, as when in that elder day fresh from the plough they faced the British, they could overlook the great encampment of the well-equipped citizen soldiery of the Bay State.

The old time honored dome of the State House has disappeared from above the homes of Boston, as part of a system of thorough repairs which is expensive, but the best piece of economy in the end, the last piece of work of these weeks, broke down this barrier some years since; one and another began, through their agencies, to extend to purchasers such insight into the actual state

MORE TO BE ADMIRED
THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
Worn by Kings or Emperors.

What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Barnum is the originator of *Bogus Moses*, and Hyatt rivaled the showman, although the two may be regarded as alike only on the glowing check, the eye [illegible] and the two or three of pearls. If the hair is [illegible] the only help be started and shortened, and [illegible] still, if sprinkled with gray, nature [illegible] Hair Restorative, and [illegible] two or three times a week, will restore the hair to its original color, and [illegible] Read the following testimonial. The writer of the first is [illegible]

Dr. Wood:—Dear Sir—Permit me to inform you that I am under for the better part of [illegible] to the official color; I dreaded the [illegible] the United States; about the time of my [illegible] a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," [illegible] the original color of your "Hair Restorative," [illegible] and delighted at the result. I consider your Restorative [illegible] above Restoratives all put [illegible] it very truly,

"Bryah a-d Greybaybe." WILSON FLAGLER.

No. 13 Nassau street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prof. O. J. Wood:—Dear Sir—Permit me to inform you that I have used your Hair Restorative for the last [illegible] and have found it a bottle of it will restore the gray hair to its original color, but to [illegible] as well as any [illegible] other, a few bottles of your Hair Restorative [illegible] all the gray hair restored to its original color, and [illegible] and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend your Restorative to all persons in want of a good article.

CHARLES ADDY.

Prof. O. J. Wood:—With confidence I can recommend your Hair Restorative as being the best. I procured one bottle of it from my druggist, Mr. Root, and after using it two weeks was almost delighted. I have gradually grown my hair back; and I now feel confident that in a few weeks I shall have it as thick as ever, and restored to its natural color. It also has relieved me of dandruff and humor, which I was troubled with for years.

J. O. KILBY.

Prof. Wood—Also have you any hair coming off and turning gray? I was for a long time troubled with dandruff, but your Restorative has relieved me entirely. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few weeks after I noticed my hair fruity. It began to fall out, but soon stopped, and has since turned back to its former color, (black,) and is now as thick as it ever was. All who know me, and to whom I have recommended it, think, (I cheerfully recommend it to you as a good article,) that it is a perfect restorative.

Springs, Ill., May 3, 1857. D. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of different sizes, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, or two dollars per bottle; the medium holds a pint, or three dollars per bottle; the largest holds a quart, or four dollars per bottle, and retails for three dollars. Prof. O. J. WOOD & CO., 312 Broadway, N. Y., and 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded Entirely from Gums,
Is one of the Best PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These GUMS remove all [illegible] disorder or bad matter from the system, [illegible] the liver to perform its proper functions, [illegible] the effects of medicine, [illegible] and [illegible] the whole machinery of life, restoring the [illegible] and [illegible] the disease, thereby effecting a radical cure.

BILLIOUS ATTACKS are cured, and, what is better, prevented. Almost one of the Liver Invigorator will [illegible]

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the [illegible] and prevent it from rising and sinking.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents the [illegible]

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after meals is a great relief to [illegible]

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for CHOLERA, and will prevent a person from becoming a victim of CHOLERA.

All who are Using it are giving the Unanimous Testimony in its Favor.

The water in the mouth with the Invigorator will [illegible]

TAKE ONE DOLLAR FOR BOTTLE.

Published by the Proprietor, No. 80 Broadway, New York.

Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st., Chicago, and FARNESTOCK & DAVIS, 19 Randolph street.

jy8-1m-s

GO TO HEAD QUARTERS!
GO TO HEAD QUARTERS!
For all Patent Medicines
For all Patent Medicines,
THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT
THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT
—AT—
—AT—
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S,
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S,
124 Lake street.
124 Lake street.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
On Lake, near corner of Clark Street.
On Lake, near corner of Clark Street.

TOMACH BITTERS

STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by H. T. WATKINS & CO., 20 State street.

STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street.

STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 77 Water street.

STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by SARGENT & ISLEY, 140 Lake street.

STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by J. K. P. FULLER & CO., 87 Water street.

STOMACH BITTERS
Sold by BOOKER, ISBIS & CO., 58 Water street.

STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by L. READ & CO., 98 Lake street.

STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by O. P. FULLER & CO.

STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by all the Trade and other Medical Virtues, become so popular, that unprincipled parties have and are recommending them extensively, and to prevent imposition we refer purchasers to the above parties for article or to the proprietors.

Hostetter & Smith,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ODERS!—LADDERS!—
[illegible] on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. This [illegible] 10 feet of Spruce and Ash [illegible] in the State of New York. The attention of [illegible] is invited to it.
HIBBARD & PUTNAM,
No. 115 Main street, Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

☞ Dr. Hostetter's justly celebrated and never failing Stomach Bitters will effectually cure all diseases of the body of a morbid nature. The Doctor in calling the attention of the public to this valuable specific does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended. It is no quack article, but one that has stood the criticism of the American press and people. The testimonials given in its favor by the most eminent and well known physicians and private individuals in all parts of the United States is unanswerable, and clearly evidence that its virtues are many. The use of the "Bitters" cannot but satisfy the skeptical, that it is really deserving the celebrity it has obtained wherever sold.

jy4-2w

☞ Maravilla! Maravilla!! Maravilla!!! MARAVILLA!—The most wonderful preparation known for Destroying Dandruff, Curing Baldness, Relieving Sick Headache, Preventing the Hair from Falling Out, and Producing Curls. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the proprietors. Price 50 cents.

CHARLES ERNEST & CO., 56 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"It will accomplish all that is claimed for it, and no one need fear or mourn the loss of hair if they will use your Maravilla."

s20-3m-d&13 J. M. BRADSTREET, 2d, Broadway, N.Y.

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohrwalli (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms at No. 4 Tremont Block, and examine those curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted on the head.

oct-1y

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its losses. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana or Ohio money.

H. A. TUCKER & CO.

☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. Office room, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Dearborn and Wells Street. A circular, with full particulars of disease, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a stamp. Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Sold by druggists, forty pence per bottle, or two bottles for one dollar. Sold wholesale and retail by D. P. WOOD & CO., 97½ Lake street, Chicago, and 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold also by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Rose Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of those diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for a curative properties. For children it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri.

BOLLES, SMITH & CO., Agents,
No. 124 Lake street, Chicago.

jy8-2w

Crockery and Glass Ware.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FRUIT JARS,

China, Glassware,

CROCKERY,

SILVER-PLATED GOODS,

Cutlery, Waiters, &c.,

FOR SALE

Lower than any House in the City,

—AT—

A. JAGER & CO'S

CHINA EMPORIUM,

103 Lake street, . . . 103

NEAR DEARBORN.

jy16

G. D. JARVES & CO-MERAIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Silver Plated Ware, Plain Moulded, and Fancy Table Cutlery,
GLASS WARE,
In all its varieties. Kerosene, Solar, Camphene, and Fluid Lamps, Girandoles, Pictures, Lanterns, Gurandoles, and Globes, Shades, Wicks, &c., &c. TABLE CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS and WAITERS, CHINA, TERRA COTTA, PARIAN and BOHEMIAN WARE, and

Fancy Goods of Every Description.

Warehouse: No. 51 *First street, Boston,* and 61 *John Street, New York.*

[1m53-3m-d&w]

Stationery &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Successors to A. H. Burgett & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STATIONERY,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS,
122 - - Lake Street, Chicago - - 122
J. W. V. JONES. . . . . H. PERDUE. . . . . J. S. SMALL.
mh5-1070

INGERSOLL AND SIMMONS.
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
BOOK BINDERS AND RULERS.
We are now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description ruled and bound to any pattern, and solicit orders from County Officers, Banks, Insurance Companies, &c. Particular attention paid to orders for Printing to order. Magazines, Pamphlets, Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Old Books Rebound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Cash paid for rags.
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Fifth ave.) and Post Office, 2nd floor.
my23-1y-dcbr

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:

24x47	19x28	22x28	24x30	28x42	28x44
29x46	30x34	24x40	28x42	28x44	
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	30x40	26x38	28x42	28x44	

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of Manilla Paper, of different sizes.
200 reams Manilla Envelopes.
Printer's Stationery.
1,000 lbs. of Printing Ink.
All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

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DRS. BAKER & BUSH,
Dental Surgeons.
Office, Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2244
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W. H. KENNICOTT,
DENTIST,
121 LAKE STREET.
ho13-1y

E. A. BOGUE, Dentist,
Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite J. H. Reed & Co's.

DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS. office, No. 55 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Office guarantees for success in all cases. Call and see specimens.
se13-1y-d&tf

W. W. ALLPORT'S
DENTIST.
Office and Residence, No. 32 Washington street.
oct-1m-1y

Removals.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has opened his new suite of DENTAL ROOMS on the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. Main entrance on Dearborn street. Entrance to Office on Washington.
my30-3m-d&S J. A. KENNICOTT, Dental Surgeon.

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue in the

Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business,

As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET,
au14-1y-d&tf Corner of Wells.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency for Female Help,
No. 171 Washington street, one door east of Wells st.
Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above location, where she will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help for service. P. O. Box 3996. Country help can be supplied at short notice.

Architects and Builders.

G. P. RANDALL,
ARCHITECT,
OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.
[jy30-11m-d&S.]

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,
Architect and Superintendent.
Careful and minute Specifications and
RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES
Made from Plans Prepared by Other Architects.
OFFICE—92 Dearborn street, 2nd door north of Post Office.
my17-y3-19

O. L. WHEELOCK,
Architect and Superintendent,
OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN BLOCK,
Opposite the Post Office, CHICAGO.
jy8-2m-s

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT,
No. 36 and 46 Lasalle street, (over Hoffman & Co's store) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of buildings. He carefully refers to the workmanship of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidences of his skill, and solicits an opportunity to show him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.
jy30-3m-1y

Wood and Coal.

WOOD.—George Steel & Co. have removed their WOOD YARD to LUMBER-ST. SOUTH OF TWELFTH ST. BRIDGE, WEST SIDE, and have always on hand the best quality of Hard and Soft Wood, and Pine Maple, which they offer at the lowest possible rates. Orders received at their Office, No. 1 Lasalle street, will receive prompt attention.
jy9-d&tf-1m

COAL—Cheapest and best Coal. We are now selling Coal equal to Erie or Briar Hill for steam purposes or family use,

AT $5.50 PER TON,

or $5.00 Screened, and Screenings at $4.75 per ton.

Purchasers by the cargo can get a reduction on above prices. This Coal is as good and [illegible] per ton cheaper than [illegible] Chicago. Yard on Market slip, foot of Randolph street. Orders left at Custom House, No. 13 Lasalle street, will receive prompt attention.
jy18-1y-d&tf

LAW & STROTH

Real Estate.

FOR SALE BY REES, DENMAN & Co., 46 Lasalle street.

No. 102—80 ft. on Randolph street, through to River Street, by 165 deep, opposite Gas Works. Price, cash, $4,000; on 1, 2 and 3 years, $4,500.

No. 103—50 ft. on Washington street, by 165 deep, adjoining the Methodist Church. Price, cash, $2,000; on time, $2,200.

No. 104—Lot on Washington, corner of Lasalt street, 120 ft. on Washington by 165 deep. Price, cash, $4,000; on time, $4,500.

No. 112—Lot on Randolph street, between Wells and Franklin, 24 ft. front by 165 deep. Price, cash, $1,000; on time, $1,100.

No. 105—Lot on Randolph street, between Wells and Franklin, 24 ft. front by 165 deep. Price, cash, $1,000; on time, $1,100.

No. 111—Lot on Randolph street, between Wells and Franklin, 24 ft. front by 165 deep. Price, cash, $1,000; on time, $1,100.

No. 106—Residence with 10 lots of ground in Hyde Park, on Lake Shore, seven miles south of city. Good improvements. Price, $10,000 cash.

No. 107—Residence with 10 lots of ground in Hyde Park, on Lake Shore, seven miles south of city. Good improvements. Price, $10,000 cash.

No. 118—Residence with 10 lots of ground in Hyde Park, on Lake Shore, seven miles south of city. Good improvements. $9000 per acre.

REES, DENMAN & CO., 46 Lasalle st.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CAPATALISTS.

FOUR IRON and THREE BRICK and IRON Front Stores, five stories high, with parlors, dry basement, and will be sold at a sacrifice for a part cash, and balance on time. Centrally located business property. Rents for $2,000 per annum. Also, 3 splendid business corners in the city of Chicago.

FOUR NEW BRICK AND IRON FRONT STORES, five stories high, with parlors, dry basement, and STORES, five stories high, with parlors, dry basement, and STORES, five stories high, with parlors, dry basement, and

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

ONE DAY LATER.

PROPOSITION OF THE GERMAN DIET.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The steamship *City of Washington* arrived at this port this P. M. with London and Liverpool telegraphic advices to the 7th inst. She stopped at Cork.

The next battle between the Austrians and the Allies it was expected would take place on the river Adige.

It was reported that the British mail steamers had been requested by the government to prepare to carry armaments.

Ancona was declared in a state of seige.

Consols are quoted at 91¼@92¾.

Breadstuffs are dull and the quotations nominal. Corn steady and there is an increased demand for yellow. Provisions generally dull.

Produce unchanged.

The latest by telegraph from London to Queenstown.

LONDON, July 7.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the Minister of War and Marshal Pelissier have had another conference on the purpose of concerting measures to complete the organization of the army of the East. An eighth division is in process of organization at Lyons, to reinforce the army of Italy.

A telegram from Trieste dated to-day, says advices from Naples to the 29th ult., announces that legal proceedings have been taken against a secret political society at Messina, and several arrests had been made.

Advices have also been received from Ancona to the 30th of June. Gen. Caltermaller had taken command of the town, and declared it in a state of siege. A general disarming of the citizens had been ordered.

An address of the Sardinian Admiral to the people of Messina had been issued.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that letters from the head quarters of Prince Napoleon, state that another great battle was expected to take place on the Adige.

The Austrians are believed to have 300,000 men in the line. A fresh battalion was organizing at Paris.

Reliable information had reached Vienna that Garibaldi's men had violated Tyrol by entering the Tonale Pass. Prince Windischgratz has been sent to Berlin to remonstrate with the Prussian Government with this fact. But when such an armed mediation constitutes a part of the ultimatum, in not France outside to reply that the conditions of peace ought to be proposed by all the great powers conjointly and not by Prussia alone, and that such an armed mediation made by a single power is equivalent to a declaration of war, but when to maintain the Austrian possessions in Italy, a German army of a million shall be put in motion to attack France, can the Palmerston-Russell administration remain indifferent spectators of a new confederation? The English ministry will certainly not allow a new war to begin without first exhausting all its powers of persuasion.

FRANKFORT, July 6.—It is stated that the proposals made by Prussia on the extraordinar sitting of the Federal Diet on the 4th were the following: 1st, The junctions of the 9th and 10th *corps d'armee* to the Prussian army; 2d, No appointment to the command in any of the Austro-Prussian and non-Austrian *corps d'armee*.

3d. The placing of all the reserve contingent force in readiness to march.

BERNE, July 6.—News has been received from Morbio that a corps of 5,000 Tyrolese chasseurs had been threatening the Valteline, but several detachments of Garibaldi's men had come to their help and repulsed them from Odessa, and driven them as far as the first Canton through the Stelvio Pass. It is said the Tyrolese suffered severely in the engagement.

A Frankfort letter announces that the Austrian Government have been compelled, by the Battle of Solferino, to withdraw to the seat of war troops which it had held in reserve in the Tyrol. That province being subsequently menaced by the invasion by Garibaldi's corps, it intends to propose to the Diet in session at Treaty of Venice, which requires German States to guarantee each others German territory, to send a German army into Tyrol.

Louis Kosanth has issued a proclamation calling the Hungarian nation to arms to struggle for liberty, and announcing that he would soon be among them. The Invalide Russe discusses the possible complications of the war, and says, it says, has called out an army of 300,000 men which will be reinforced by the federal contingent of 150,000 men. and it is with such an enormous display of force that she proposes to offer her mediation to France and to hasten the conclusion of peace.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Progress of the Siege of Peschiera'

MORE COMPLICATIONS IN PROSPECT.

FASTNER POINT, C.E. July 17.—The steamship Indian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 6th inst., has passed this point on her way to Quebec. She stopped at North Britain, from Quebec had arrived out.

THE WAR.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war states that no further battles had occurred.—The siege of Peschiera was progressing, and the French troops are threatening Venice.

LONDON, 6th.—The latest despatches says that the head quarters of the Allied Sovereigns are only four leagues from Pescliera, which place is under vigorous siege by the Sardinians. The report of cannon is heard night and day in that direction.

The Austrian advanced post is but a short distance from Villa Franca, which is occupied by the army of Marshal McMahon.

It is much doubted whether the Austrians will venture to accept a battle in the present demoralized condition of their army.

BERNE, July 4.—It is rumored that 10,000 French troops have disembarked at Lassis and Piccolo, on the Adriatic, and that the bridge to Chesso has been destroyed.

VALLESIO, July 4.—*Official*.—The French army, increased by the army corps of Prince Napoleon will operate on the right of Verona, whilst a portion of the Sardinian army will continue the seige operations at Peschiera.

The Emperor Napoleon has during sent back the wounded Austrian officers without exchange, and having earnestly requested an exchange of other prisoners, an Austrian officer has arrived with the announcement that the Emperor of Austria will also send back without exchange the wounded officers that were taken from the Allies, and that his majesty is equally desirous for an exchange of other prisoners.

TURIN, July 4.—*Official*.—The Sardinians have invested more closely the exterior fortifications of Peschiera, on the right bank of the Mincio, and on the left bank, our army crossed the river to invest Peschiera, also on the left bank.

BERNE, July 5.—The Austrians have withdrawn from Bormio. The Piedmontes are advancing towards the Stelvio Pass.

It is rumored at Castiglione that the Austrians have retired into Verona.

The London *Herald's* Turin correspondent says that twenty thousand troops have been ordered from Milan to Brescia, and ten thousand from Turin.

There are great complaints of the scarcity of provisions in the villages occupied by the Allies.

FRANKFORT, July 3.—At an extraordinary sitting of the German Diet to-day, Prussia propefied new and important measures respecting the command-in-chief of the corps of observation on the Rhine. Immediately after the close of the sitting, Mr. Von Bismarck left for Berlin. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says that Prussia's new proposals are in the hands of the representatives of Russia and England; also that it is now the intention to put the Rhine full march. Five *corps de armee* will be stationed on the Silesian frontier to guard against Russia. On the borders of Bohemia 140,000 Prussians will be stationed, and when all her preparations are completed, she will then make her proposals to France, which will undoubtedly be refused.

PARIS, July 5.—The official condemnation by the French Government of an article in the Paris *Siecle* affirms that respect, for the Papacy forms part of the programme which the Emperor Napoleon is carrying out.

The *Moniteur de Bologna* publishes a letter from Count Cavour to the Junta of Bologna, stating that the King Victor Emanuel would not accept the union of Romagna with Piedmont, but will direct the Roman forces to concour for the purpose of obtaining Italian Independence.

Gen. Pellisier's corps, is one of those on the frontiers of the Rhine, will be in cantonments by the 18th inst. It will comprise 180,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry and 400 cannon.

The London *Times* Vienna correspondent says that something unusual is going on between France, Russia and Turkey, and he would not be surprised if Turkey was to turn against Austria.

Four Russian corps are already on a war footing. All the officers on furlough have been ordered to join a levy of recruits.

ENGLAND.—Lord Lyndhurst made a speech in the House of Lords, strongly urging vigorous measures of defence both on sea and land. He regarded the assertion that France had no wish to invade England as undeserving of consideration. England might live in perfect independence of French forbearance, relying only on the vigor of her people.

The ship of *Bell's* bought took place at St. James' Hall, London. Consul Campbell presided. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and the usual toasts were drank. Lord Dalhousie, the American Minister, made a speech, in which he compared the position of Italy to that of the United States in 1776, and expressed a warm sympathy with the spirit of national independence, exist where it may. He proposed a sentiment to the same effect.

Charles Villiers has been appointed President of the Poor Law Board with a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Gibson has accepted the Presidency of the Board of Trade, and it is rumored that Mr. Cobden will be offered the Governorship of Canada.

It is reported again that the Emperor Napoleon will return to Paris about the middle of July.

CHOUSE CHINA.—The French troops have defeated the army of Aulam and captured a fort mounting twenty guns. The loss of the enemy was 600, and the French had 14 killed and 30 wounded.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Neens and the other leaders of the mutiny have been defeated and dispersed at Irdwan Pass.

At Hong Kong the transactions in tea had been stopped by the exorbitant demands of the holders.

Kansas Constitutional Convention.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat* says that after a lengthy discussion, disclosing much wire-pulling and maneuvering by both parties, the Kansas Convention has today fixed as the southern boundary of the State the original Nebraska line.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—The latest dates from Vera Cruz are to the 12th inst. The British steamer Tevial sailed on the 5th inst., with $3,250,000 in specie.

The revolutionists in Yucatan quietly dispersed after the capture of Ex-Governor Berara.

President Miramon had postponed issuing a forced paper currency amounting to $16,000,000, and was also about issuing a forced loan from all natives, ranging from $1 to $500 each.

The steamship Tennessee was detained till the 15th, to enable Mr. McLane to send important dispatches for Washington.

President Juarez has published a political manifesto confiscating the Church secular property.

President Juarez's Minister of Finance, is a passenger on the Tennessee, who comes to negotiate a loan on the Church property.

Tepea has been captured by the Liberals.

Several vessels have been lost on the coast of Tuspan and Tecohiba during a violent hurricane. The French bark Annupuae has been lost off Tampico.

The manifesto issued by President Juarez prohibits the clergy from holding office, throwing them on the voluntary support of laity, abolishing internal custom houses and internal taxation.

Later from the Frazer River Region.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—A dispatch from San Francisco to Gilroy, several hours later than the departure of the mail, furnishes three days later advices from British Columbia.

Frazer River had risen ten feet in four days. At Fort Yale all the houses on the beach were overflowed, and several of them had been swept away. Mining operations were entirely suspended.

Coal has been discovered near Queensborough.

Governor Douglas and Col. Moody had made a trip north of the entrance to Frazer River and found fine tracts of land.

The steamer Tonwood brought down $75,000 in gold.

Columbia River was 45 feet above low water mark between the Cascades and the Dalles. The whole country was submerged. From the Cascade to Vancouver's there were not 20 acres above water.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The Overland Mail of the 24th ult. has arrived.

The Lecomptonites had nominated Milton S. Latham for Governor, J. C. Downey, Lieut. Governor, John C. Burch for Congress from the Northern District.

Rich discoveries of gold had been made on the coast range of mountains in Humboldt County.

Charles L. Scott had been nominated for Congress from the Southern District of California.

ORMSON—Advices state that the Columbia and Willamette Rivers were very high, causing great destruction of property.

Business extremely dull, owing to the non-arrival of several clippers over due.

Harvesting was progressing, and the yield promised to be more than sufficient for home use.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—Advices from Tampico to the 2d of July, says the organization of the Liberal forces in Northern Mexico are broken up.

The Miramonists are acting with renewed vigor, and are not only threatening San Luis Potosi, but an expedition of 5,000 strong against Tampico, is being organized under General Moreno.

Artillery men and ammunition have arrived at Tampico from Vera Cruz. Large quantities of powder have also been received from New Orleans.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The President accompanied by Secretary Thompson and Miss Lane, left this afternoon for Bedford Springs.

Gen. Cullom, who is under indictment for alleged malfeasance while Clerk of the House of Representatives, to-day demanded trial in the criminal court, but this was postponed till the next term owing to the absence of a material witness for the United States.

New York Bank Statement.

The following is the full and accurate statement of the condition of the New York banks for the week ending July 16:

Decrease in loans	$1,017,776
Increase in specie	1,780,940
Decrease in circulation	344,667
Increase in net deposits	736,807
Total Specie	35,287,340

LUMBERMEN'S EXCHANGE.—The Rooms of the Association, in Lind's Block, will be open every morning from eight to nine o'clock, as a Lumberman's Exchange, at which time and place all resident and non-resident Manufacturers, City and Country Dealers, Vessel Captains, and others interested in the trade are invited to attend.

ROBERT H. FOSS, President.
EPHRAIM WOOD, Secretary. jy12-6m&lw-28d

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills.

And Dealers in

DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS.

Mast Millsand Separators,

Separators for Warehouses,

Beltings of all kinds,

Hoisting Screws and Bolts,

Iron Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY!

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines, and Boilers, from the Manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & STEWELL, OF WATERTOWN N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Governor, Steam Gauge, Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

6 one power	$900	20 horse power
8 " "	1,200	25 " "
10 " "	1,500	30 " "
12 " "	1,800	35 " "
15 " "	2,100	40 " "

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve

For Flour Mills. We confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from $5 to $8 per cent. in Fuel

Over the usual class of Rollers in use in the West. We shall keep in constant operation a Mill in our establishment where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained relative thereto. Circulars sent when desired, or furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, GEARING, &c.

At very Low Figures.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.
jy7-1m

BELLS—BELLS—A new supply supply of Meneely's Celebrated Church, School House and Steamboat Bells just received by
VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.,
jy9 d7&1 1m 242 Lake and 263 South Water st.

PECKHAM'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, from 10 to 120 gallons.
VINCENT, H MROD & CO.,
jy9 d7&1 1m 242 Lake and 263 South Water-st.

STOVES—STOVES—At Wholesale and Retail, by
VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.,
jy9 d7&1 1m 242 Lake and 263 South Water-st.

CRANBERRIES—10 BARRELS, just received by
J. SNOW.
jy1 10 Dearborn street.

50 BOXES WESTERN RE-serve Cheese, just received on consignment by
J. SNOW, No. 10 Dearborn street.
jy22

100 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, For sale low by WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
jy13 Chicago Refineries, for sale low by WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
jy13

100 BXS. STAR CANDLES, 50 boxes Pressed Tallow Candles, for sale by
WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
jy13 Wholesale Grocers, 45 South Water-st.

500 BU. DRIED APPLES, 200 bu. Dried Peaches—New York State For sale by WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
jy13 45 South Water street.

20,000 LBS. DRIED AP-PLES on consignment, for sale
jy1 WM. LITTLE & CO., 161 South Water st.

TEA—300 HF. CHESTS TEA AT very low prices.
WM. LITTLE & CO.,
jy1 161 South Water street.

COFFEE—100 BAGS RIO AND Laguira Coffee, so low as to astonish.
WM. LITTLE & CO., 161 South Water st.

10 BBLS. DRIED RASPBER-ries, just received and for sale by
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

500 BXS. PRIME ORANGES, in good order, just received and for sale by
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

300 BBLS. PRIME LEMONS IN good order, just received and for sale by
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

5000 LBS. TURKISH PRUNES in Bulk, just received and for sale by
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

50 BBLS. DRIED APPLES, just received and for sale low by
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO.

20 BBLS. DRIED PEACHES, pared and unpared, just received and for sale low by
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

20 BBLS. DRIED BLACK-berries, just received and for sale by
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

2000 BXS. FIRE CRACKERS for sale low by
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO.

2000 BXS. TORPEDOES IN Hard and Soft cups.
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 18, 1859.

The money market is decidedly dull and unchanging. Rates for Exchange to-day are as heretofore two per cent- premium, with no immediate prospect of a reduction. The supply and demand for the present seem to be about equal. Gold 2 per cent.—the buying rates for gold and exchange range from ¼@¼ below selling.

Discounts easy as usual at 10 per cent. There are so few transactions outside of the banks that they scarcely deserve a quotation—1@2 per cent. being the nominal range.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* of Saturday says: The demand for Eastern sight is much beyond the supply. The prevailing rates—that at which most of the transactions with the banking institutions takes place—is 1 per cent. premium, bankable funds. Some of the private bankers asked an advance on this rate. New Orleans is not much inquired for, and may be quoted dull at 1 to ½; currency is in fair supply at 1 per cent discount.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of Saturday has the following:

The money market sympathises to some extent with the quiet prevailing in mercantile business during this oppressively hot weather. In the street, to have as little to do as possible is the policy at present, though to get along without some discount is quite impossible with every one.

For exchange the market is steady, with a supply adequate to the current demand, but no surplus. Rates continue as recently quoted:

BUYING.	SELLING.
New York Sight.....½ prem.	¾@¾ prem.
Louisville Cent.....¾@¾ prem.	¾@¾ prem.

OUTFLOW OF GOLD.—The yield of the California mines is about fifty millions a year. How much toward the debts we run up to the foreigner that yield furnishes to us, let the following statement answer:

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 9, 1859.

Steamer Persia, Liverpool—Am. gold coin	$450,000
Cal. bars and coin	305,750
Steamer Bremen, Bremen—Am. gold coin	615,850
" " " " gold bars	25,000
" " " " German gold	2,870
" " " " German silver	2,300
Total for the week	1,396,850
Previously reported	34,390,541
Total since January 1st	35,787,391
Same time in 1858	15,057,276
Same time in 1857	23,286,351
Same time in 1856	16,136,350
Same time in 1855	17,858,418
Same time in 1854	17,014,160
Same time in 1853	8,717,667
Same time in 1852	13,305,003

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Lumber, M	1,261,814	Flour, bbls	764
Shingles, No	1,467,000	Wheat, bu	830
Lath, No	1,426,400	Corn, bu	18,450
Timber, ft	20,000	Oats, bu	100
Posts, No	500	Barley, bu	100
Staves, No	42,000	Rye, bu	113
Wood, cds	396	Hides, No	2,000
Wheat, bu	4,850	Pork, bbls	50
R R Iron, tons	945	Wool, bales	20
Coal, tons	1,000	Whiskey, bbls	50
Salt, bris	5,000	Meal, bags	35
Fish, pkgs	24		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Flour, bbls	300	Lumber, M	288,934
Wheat, bu	1,748	Shingles, No	30,000
Corn, bu	31,314	Lath, No	62,000
Oats, bu	4,000	Pork, bbls	200
Lumber, feet			18,299,000
Staves, No	20,464		19,007

CONTRACTS FOR THE NEW CROPS.—The Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat* contains the following:—Our millers and other buyers are making contracts with farmers, in this and the adjoining counties, for their crop. We did not learn at what prices the wheat is held, but understand that a contract for 1,000 bushels of barley at 35½c per bushel, was made this week—the grain to be delivered in town.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, July 18.

FREIGHTS—Nothing moments.

FLOUR—Receipts, 370 bbls; shipments, 4,100 bbls. Market dull and nominal at $4@5.00 for Spring Extras; 5.00@5.25 for Winter Extras.

WHEAT—Receipts, 3,095 bu; shipments, 26,913 bu. Worse.—60c bu new No. 1 Red at $1.14 on track; 30 bu new White at $1.16 on track. Scarce—Declined 2@3c. Sales were: 2,000 bu Standard at 62c; 1,000 bu do at 63½c; 3,000 bu do in lots at 63c; 1,000 bu do at 63½c; 2,000 bu do at 64c, sellers option all the week; 1,000 bu do at 63½c; 2,000 bu do at 63c; 1,000 bu do at 67c; 1,000 bu do at 66c; 5,000 bu do at 65c, sellers option next twenty days; 1,000 bu do at 66c, sellers option next fifteen days; 2 bags rejected at 56c delivered.

CORN—Receipts, 13,959 bu; shipments, 68,569 bu. Market active and steady. Sales were:—3,000 bu No 1 at 46½c; 20,000 bu do in lots at 46c; 3,000 bu do at 47½c; 12,000 bu do at 47c; 1,000 bu do at 46c, this week, seller's option; 6,000 bu do at 45c, this week, seller's option; 700 bu No 2 at 46c; 1,700 bu Rejected at 45c—closing dull and heavy.

OATS—Receipts, 4,941 bu; no shipments. Market very dull. Sales were:—350 bu No 1 in bags at 30c; 400 bu Rejected at 30c on track.

RYE—Receipts, 709 bu. Market declined 4@5c. Sales were: 300 bu new crop at 75c ₱ 60 lbs delivered.

BARLEY—No receipts. Market nominal at 48@49c.

HIGH WINES—Receipts 6 bbls. Market and nominal at 20@20c.

ALCOHOL—33@35c per gal.

MESS PORK—Receipts, no bbls. No advance and market entirely nominal at $16.00.

LARD—Nominal at 11c.

TALLOW—In demand for Canadian shipment at 10½@10¾c.

HIDES—Receipts, 14,000 lbs. Market firm and active. Sales to-day were at the following quotations: Green Salted, 4½@4½c; Dry Flint, 12@13c; Green Patts, $1.50@1.75.

WOOL—Receipts, 4,000 lbs. Market quiet but firm. Sales were: 250 lbs full blood Merino at 42½c; 1000 lbs full blood Saxony at 45c; 1000 lbs mixed native, quarter and half blood, at 32c.

POTATOES—Receipts, 420 bu. Old Potatoes dull at 35@35c; new Potatoes, 1 00@1.12½.

BEANS—Dull at 80@90c.

EGGS—Sales to-day at 10½@10½c.

POULTRY—Chickens in demand at 1.75@2 00 ₱ dozen; Turkeys, 7c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Sound Roll Butter in good demand at 11@12c; Common to fair, 9@10c.

CHEESE—Dull. Winter Reserve 7@9c. Hamburg 8@10c.

LUMBER—Cargo of ashr, Mostaugh from Grand River, three-fourths stripe, choice cargo, at 810 cash; cargo of schr. C. Y. Richmond, rafted, at $9.50 and $8.50 cash; 500,000 feet Muskegon lumber, the mill run to be delivered at Kenosha, at $6.50—with the conditions that, should common lumber sell at over $10.50 between now and next Spring, one-half the advance should be added to the above price.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts 151 head cattle; 976 hogs. Market dull and lower. Sales at Sherman's yards were:

3 Cattle, averaging 1,283 lbs, at			$3.12½
3	960	"	3.37½
4	1,000	"	3.50
17	1000	"	3.62½
3	933	"	3.12½
15	1100	"	2.70
1	1100	"	2.50
4	1000	"	3.00
4	1050	"	3.50
10 Hogs,	214	"	5.75

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Reported by WALTER SHERMAN, *expressly for the* PRESS AND TIMES, *for the week ending this* 16, 1859.

OFFICE AND SALES YARD AND SHIPPING YARD, Monday, July 18, 1859.

TOTAL NO. OF ALL KINDS STOCK RECEIVED FOR WEEK, 750

Cattle, No.	750
Sheep, No.	608
Hogs, No.	200

Sales of 200 fair cattle from 3¼@3½c.
Sales of 100 ordinary cattle from 2¾@3c.
Sales of 170 hogs from 5¾@5¾c.
Sales of 300 sheep from 3@3½c.
Market closes dull and lower. Shipped by M. C. R. R. 300 cattle.

Left over for sale, 225 cattle, 400 Sheep.

Foreign Markets.

PER INDIAN, LIVERPOOL, July 5.

BREADSTUFFS—Market exhibits a declining tendency, all the quotations being lower than previously quoted. Richardson & Spence state that the week's sales for circulars of prime Western flour and holders are generally on the market. Prices have slightly declined for all qualities. Sales of red wheat. Wheat is also very dull and has declined 1d@2d. Sales of W. stern red at 8s@8s6d; white 9s@9s3d; Southern 10s@10s6d. Corn dull; quotations yellow and mixed nominal, buyers demanding a reduction. Sales at 30s@30s6d; white 31s@32s.

PROVISIONS—Have a declining tendency. Pork heavy with limited sales. Bacon dull and lower. Lard dull. Prairies—Sugar firm but quotations nominal. Rosin steady. Rice dull.

LONDON, July 5th.

Wheat dull, but holders demand an advance. Sugar firm. Rice firm.

LONDON, July 6th.

Consols closed yesterday at 93¼@93⅝ for account. To-day quotations are 93⅜@93½ for money and account. American securities are slow of sale, but quotations are unaltered.

New York Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, July 18.

FLOUR—Heavy; 15@20c lower. Sales, 8,000 bbls, at 74.75 @5 for super State; 5.10@5.25 for extra State; 5.30@5.40 for common to good extra Western; 5.40@5.55 for extra do; 5.60@5.70 for fancy do; 5.75@6.00 for extra Ohio. Closing heavy. Rye Flour quiet at 4@4.75. Sales 200 bris.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy. Sales of 5,000 bu at 1.50 for white Missouri; 1,550@1.60 for new white Southern; 1.30@1.40 for new red Western; 1.40@1.45 for choice do. Rams firm, 77 @78c, now held at 85. Barley dull, sales 25 bush western at 70c. Corn 1@2c lower, 74 for mixed Western; 76@77c for sound do; 78@79c for yellow Jersey. Oats dull, sales 5,000 bu at 36c for damaged Western; 37@38c for mixed Western; 40@41c for Canadian.

PORK—Dull. Sales 150 bris at 20@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; sales 1,500 bbls at 15.35@15.50 for prime; 16.10@16.50 for mess; 17.00 for new do; 15 for prime. Beef unchanged—sales 375 bbls at 6.00@6.50 for prime, 9.00@9.50 for mess; 9.50@15.00 for repacked. Cheese. Prime Mess Beef dull at 10.00@10.50. Lard dull at 10½@11c. Hams firm, 17 @18c, now held at 18. Bacon dull, sales 25 bags western at 8½c. Butter dull and heavy, 7c for Ioshua Means dropping, 14@16c for shoulders, 12@13c for hams. Lard and dull; sales 50 bbls at 10½@10¾c. Butter dull and 11@15c for Ohio; 13@18c for State. Cheese dull at 7@8¾c.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs at 10½@10¾c.

WHISKEY—Firm. U. S. 5's, 74, 101¾; Va 6's, 94½; Mo, 85¾; Ill Central bonds, 91½; Erie, 29¾; Erie 7's, 1st Mort, 104; Mail, 11; S. 30; N Y Central, 75¾; Hudson, 35¾; Reading 45¾; Michigan Central, 44; Pacific, 41; Illinois Central, 91½; Galena & Chicago, 65¾; Cleveland & Toledo, 25¾; S. R.; Rock Island, 65¾.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, July 18.

FLOUR—Inactive and tending downward. Sales 500 bris at 45 for Sour; 4@4 50 for Staid; and Extra Brands, 5.00@5.25 for Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; 5.50@5.75 for Extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; 6.75 for Double Extra.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower. Sales 600 bu Red Ohio, Imaged, at 1.40. Corn dull and lower; sales 2,000 bu at 1.40; 2,200 bu White Ohio at 1.50. Corn closed dull. Barley—Sales 1,000 bu at 1.00. Rye—Sales of 600 bu at 1.00.

WHISKY—Steady; sales 200 bbls at 19c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 25c; wheat 15c; corn 15c; oats 10c; to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—4,000 bbls flour, 46,000 bu wheat, 44,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—300 bbls flour, 14,000 bu wheat, 5,000 bu corn.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 18.

WEATHER.—Yesterday was the hottest day of the season, the thermometer ranging from 86 to 91 degrees in the shade according to locality; to-day is quite warm and cloudy; there has been showers just outside of the city in every direction, but we received but a few drops here. Wind light, from the S. W.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT—July 16.—Bound Up—Steamers North Star Kalkoski; propellers Tonawanda, Queen of the Lakes, Lady of the Lake, Prince; Lime; barges Gen. Taylor, schooners R. B. Hubbard, Newburgh Exchange, J. F. Tracy, Hamilton, Florida, Reese, star, unknown, Rough, Rough, Speedwell, S. Robinson; brig Bebe.

Down—Props Ocean, Manhattan; barques G. Thurston, Republic, Clayton and Arabia; brigs Ocean and Gladiator; schs Reaper, Utica, Herrick, Commodore, Monitor, Steinher, G. W. Holt, Carmelia, Andrew, Arab, Merchant, Miller, Madison, Arquette.

FOR COLLINGWOOD—The propeller Evergreen City, Capt. Chamberlain, cleared to-day for Collingwood with flour, wheat, hides, etc.

ARRIVED—The propeller Nile, Capt. Collins, of the Montreal Transportation Company, arrived to-day from Buffalo with merchandise and R. R. iron; the propeller Cuyahoga, Capt. Marsten, of the Propeller's Line, from Buffalo, with merchandise, the propeller Bohemia, Capt. Dickson, from Collingwood with wheat and flour, and the propeller Rockett, Capt. Rice, from Buffalo with merchandise and R. R. iron.

PROPELLER ROCKET.—The propeller Rocket, which went ashore near Point Pelee, on the night of the 9th inst., has since been thoroughly repaired, and she takes her place again in the line.

☞ Eleven vessels made their appearance yesterday afternoon, at one view, in the harbor, having, evidently, met in regular succession, bound down, all of whom called at this port. The like has not been seen only one time since for the past two years.—*Detroit Free Press*, 16th.

A NEW LINE.—Last evening the steamer Kalorama passed up on her way to Milwaukee. She is to run in connection with the propeller Troy, between that point and Saginaw, commencing her regular trips with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad.—*Det. Free Press*.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....July 18.

Str Huron, Morgan, Grand Haven, 4 bbls fish, 57 pieces salt.

Str Traveller, Sweeney, Milwaukee, 85 bbls fish, 17 boxes butter, 30 bags barley.

Prop Nile, Collins, Buffalo, 60 tons merchandise, 1,000 bars railroad iron.

Prop Oneida, Flood, Green Bay, 800 m shingles. 200 bf bbls fish.

Prop Cuyahoga, Welch, Buffalo, 165 tons mdse.

Prop Bohemia, Dickson, Collingwood, 38 m lumber, 30 bf bbls fish.

Prop Rocket, Rice, Buffalo, 207 tons mdse. 165 tons R R iron.

Brig Wm Treat, Bain, Bay City, 361,671 ft lumber, 80,000 lath.

Brig Indiana, Williams, Green Bay, 200 m shingles.

Schr Industry, Lutz, Sheboygan, 104 bbls fish, 20 cds wood.

Schr Mary Ann, Fredericks, Sheboygan, 105 cds wood.

Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo, 31 m lumber, 260 setts hoops.

Schr Gen. Ambolight, White Lake, 600 r r ties, 15 m timber, 16 cds wood.

Schr Lady Jane, Bunds, Point Sauble, 45 cds shingle bolts.

Schr Gen. Taylor, Nelson, Port Sheldon, 30 cds wood.

Schr G. Barker, Nelson, Port Sheldon, 16 cds wood.

Schr Wm. Allen, Kinsman, Pt Rivers, 70 m lumber, 46 m lath, 400 bolts.

Schr Rambler, Jamison, Green Bay, 120 m lumber, 60 m lath, 16 m shingles.

Schr Mary, Anderson, St. Joseph, 12 m staves.

Schr George Foster, Smith, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.

Schr Sarah, Hall, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 200 bf bbls fish, 100 bbls coal, 14 pkgs fish.

Schr Alpha, Gwynn, Kalamazoo, 150 m lath.

Schr Isabella Fuller, Muskegon, 250 m lath, 8 cds wood, 5 m lumber.

Schr Ida Shepherd, Palmer, Oswego, 3,000 bbls salt.

Schr Traveler, Chapin, Point Sauble, 110 bf bbls fish.

Schr Sebonka, Smith, Grand Haven, 1 bbl fish.

Schr Three Sisters, Smith, Holland, 30 m staves.

Schr Mary Ann, Fredericks, Sheboygan, 100 m lath, 120 m shingles, 7 cds wood.

Schr Sarah, Hall, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.

Schr Gen. Taylor, Reynolds, South Haven 25 cds bark.

Schr Wallis, Warren, St. Joseph, 30 cds wood.

Schr Gen. Taylor, Nelson, Port Sheldon, 30 cds wood.

Schr A J Hick, Shull, Oconto, 200 m lumber.

Schr D H Ruth, Hamilton, Pt Sheldon, 20 cds shingle bolts, 50 m shingles, 25 m lumber, 28 bf bbls fish.

Schr Abigail, O'Conner, Crawford's Pier, 65 cds wood, 37 bbls fish.

Schr Muskegon, Allen, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 17 m shingles.

Schr Sil Bates, Davison, Bay City, 200 m lumber, 45 m lath.

Schr Wm Allen, Kinsman, Pt Rivers, 70 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Josephine Lawrence, Olsen, Free Soil, 65 m lumber.

Schr Hero, Bosch, South Haven, 20 cds stave bolts, 30 cds wood.

Schr Live Oak, McGraw, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 444½ m lath.

Schr Genin, Allen, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.

Schr M Vernon, Wells, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.

Sloop Ara, Fomeroy, Muskegon, 11 m lumber, 44 m shingles, 4 m lath, 2 cds wood, 50 bbls fish.

Schr Bernard, Thomp on, White Lake, 50 m lumber.

Schr Laurel, Reddick, S. Haven, 80 m lumber.

Schr Tennent, Newton, White Lake, 50 m lumber, 20 half bris fish.

CLEARED.

Stmr Traveler, Sweeney, Milwaukee, 30 bags barley Stmr Huron, Morgan, Grand Haven, 30 bris flour, 5 bris fish.

Prop Foss, Bovington, Muskegon, fight.

Prop Oneida, Flood, Green Bay, 1,000 railroad iron, 100 green hides, 254 bris flour, 40 bris salt, 8 bris pork, 28 bals a bags wool, 2 bags feathers, 2 bags hops, 20 bags mixed.

Brig Champlain, Yates, Green Bay, light.

Brig Indiana, Williams, Green Bay, light.

Schr G Slater, Smith, Muskegon, light.

Schr Gen. Taylor, Nelson, Port Sheldon, light.

Schr Eleanor, Henderson, Two Rivers, light.

Schr Antagonist, Hall, Oconto, 400 bu corn.

Schr Elbe, Bager, Portage Lake, light.

Schr Wm Allen, Kinsman, Pt Rivers, light.

Schr Wallina, Waring, Winkleson's Pier, light.

Schr Sarah, Hall, Muskegon, 140 m